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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

The Rebels Across the Potomac.

The rebel raiders have crossed the Potomac into Maryland with the evident intention of visiting Pennsylvania. Martinsburg was occupied by them yesterday, and the country around was greatly excited.

We do not attach great importance to this invasion, although, owing to the small force immediately opposed to the rebels, they may penetrate some distance. Their force is not large enough to accomplish great things, and we feel confident that the farther they come the more certainly they will not return.

We have reason to believe that Gen. HUNTER will very soon be in the right place, and that an adequate force is being collected to deal with the invaders.

President LINCOLN has issued a call for one hundred day troops, and has assigned Pennsylvania's quota to be 17,000. Gov. CURTIN has also issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of the Commonwealth, capable of bearing arms, to come forward without delay and aid our heroic brothers in the great army of the republic. We received a portion of both of these proclamations, but they are so mutilated by the telegraph operators as to be scarcely understood.

Boat Building at Pittsburgh.

On our fourth page to-day will be found a carefully prepared list of all the boats built and enrolled at Pittsburgh within the period of eighteen months, commencing January 1, 1863, to which is added the tonnage of other craft built here within the same time. The number of steamers built is *one hundred and nineteen*, and the number of other craft is *two hundred and eighteen*. We believe that this is a larger number than was turned out within the same time from all the other ports on the Ohio river. The steamers and other craft, built at Pittsburgh, are to be found on all the western rivers and bayous, and everywhere are celebrated for their speed and general adaptation. The country has derived great benefit from Col. ELLET'S boats, fitted out here, to operate on the Mississippi and other rivers. It is enough to mention the *Conestoga* and *Lexington* in this connection.

There are now over twenty steamers which will be completed this month, not included in the present list; and our yards, without an exception, are having all they can do. Large as the business was the last year, that of the present promises to exceed it. We state, on good authority, that as many contracts were declined as were filled within the time covered by our statement,

Late News Items.

We are assured that the result of the Wheeling Fair "promises to exceed all original calculations.

Five Generals and forty five field officers, all rebel prisoners of war have reached Gen. Foster, commanding our forces at Charleston to be placed under the fire of the rebel guns—the enemy having put an equal number of Union prisoners under the fire of the Morris Island batteries. They will be furnished with hot quarters at Cummings Point.

An interesting little son of Capt. Elliot, the architect of Floral hall, six years of age, while cutting some pine intended for the decoration of the Wheeling Fair by an unfortunate stroke of the hatchet which he was using, severed a thumb from one of his hands.

Political.

The Hon. Joseph H. Defrees was, last Thursday, nominated for Congress in the Tenth District of Indiana.

Governor Cony, of Maine, has been nominated for re-election.

Saulsbury, the opposition Senator, of Delaware, ventillated his billingsgate very freely in the Senate on Monday. He got terribly excited over the subject of military arrests, and swore terribly, "not alone by the True God, but by all the false gods of the sanctified." "He would welcome any thunderbolt, whether from Heaven or Hell, that would strike down the violators of any right." He also alluded to General Schenck as "General Skunk," and was altogether so disgraceful and indecent that his mouth must have tasted very bad after the effort.

The Boston *Pioneer*, German paper, published a recent interview between Fremont and Phillips, in which it gives Fremont's *words* in regard to a coalition with "all elements of opposition" to Mr. Lincoln, as follows:

Hence, in view of the immense importance which is to be attached to Lincoln's removal from Washington, and the extraordinary power he has by virtue of his position, it becomes necessary to combine against him all elements of opposition, which may be applied to the salvation of the Republic, *and of these elements the Democratic party furnishes the largest contingent.*

The Lawrence *Journal*, a well known Democratic paper in Kansas, New Candle, Indiana, has abandoned the Democratic party, and hoisted to the mast-head the names of Lincoln and Johnson.

Coal-Cutting by Machinery.

The scarcity of labor in the Coal Regions, and the unsatisfactory state of the miners, producing continued strikes and general insubordination, is rapidly directing the attention of coal owners to the expediency of applying machinery for the getting out of coal, and a fine chance is open for the manufacture of coal-cutting machinery, of a similar character to that already introduced into the coal districts of Great Britain.

Terrible Disaster on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a long account of a trip from Big Shanty to Nashville, in the course of which the correspondent gives a fearful description of a disaster which overtook the train in which he was a passenger:

"But when the cars were crossing the Cumberland another train came up behind them at lightning speed, and beyond the control of its engineer. The consequence was a collision, which resulted in the train ripping up the rails and ties, "then a tremendous lurch, hurling us with fearful violence from one side of the car to the other, and the huge box in which we were confined was rolling and tumbling down into a gorge of the Cumberland mountains." The pursuing train met with a like fate, and a large number of persons were severely injured. The correspondent who writes this story appears to have acted, under the very unfavorable circumstances, with a heroism worthy of the quill.

Soc'y Fessenden Assumed His Office.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

At 11 o'clock to-day Mr. Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. At noon, Mr. Fessenden attended the cabinet meeting.

Destructive Fire at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 5.

The Bethseda Water Cure International Hotel, and all the buildings between the Crescent and Clarenden Hotel have been destroyed. The Crescent, Union and Congress Hotels are not burned as erroneously reported.

Strike of Railroad Employees.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The *Bulletin* says there is a strike for wages among the employees of the Reading Railroad. From the fact that no coal is arriving in the city to-day, it is presumed that the strike is general on the entire length of the road and upon all its branches. The officers of the company decline to give any information on the subject.

From New Orleans.--Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The steamer United States from New Orleans has arrived. Spalding, Barkley and others of Bank's staff are passengers. The steamers Mississippi, George Washington and Yazoo arrived on the 30th.

A fire destroyed a hay warehouse in New Orleans on the 25th. Loss $12,000.

XXIVIIIth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

SENATE—No business of public importance was done beside the passage of the House special income tax bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE made a long speech in defense of himself against Blair's charges.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, a resolution was adopted thanking the soldiers and seamen for their services.

The Senate bill to test submarine inventions was passed, and considerable miscellaneous business transacted.

Late Military Intelligence.

On Monday we published dispatches, giving the particulars, so far as could be obtained, of the rebel attack on Martinsburg, and announcing that the rebels had reached Hancock, Maryland, on their way into our State. Intelligence, received on Monday evening from Gen. Couch, was received that the rebels had not crossed the Potomac, but yesterday rumors prevailed that they were crossing that stream at Falling Waters, below Williamsport. We learn that Gen. Hunter has been ordered with his command to Martinsburg, and that troops have been sent from Washington city to Harper's Ferry. It is reported that our stores of grain and wagons at Martinsburg are very large. If this is so it is more than likely they have been burned or else fallen into the hands of the enemy. General Kelley is sending the stores at New Creek westward. He seems to apprehend that the enemy will detach a force to attack Cumberland and New Creek.

A dispatch from General Couch, dated Chambersburg, July 4th, states that the latest information relative to the rebel raid, is that a small cavalry force was within three miles of Williamsport, numbering, it is said, 6,000. A force of 2,000 cavalry was reported crossing dam No. 4 last night. A dispatch from Harrisburg, same date as above, midnight, says "Official information has been received by the Governor to-night, indicates that the enemy is advancing northward on a raid. Yesterday at 6 o'clock a. m., Sigel was attacked at Leetown and Drainesville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Early and Ransom, and driven from his position with a slight loss. Sigel says there were 2,500 cavalry. The number of infantry is not known. A dispatch just received by the Governor, says that fifteen rebel cavalry were seen within five miles of Hagerstown this p. m., other reports considered reliable, say there are no rebels this side of the Potomac. The object of the enemy is to advance as far as possible in Pennsylvania, and steal horses and provisions.

Hon. John Covode is on a visit to the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of endeavoring to procure the body of his son, Colonel George Covode, of the Fourth Pennsylvania, or learn where he was buried, so he can be brought home at some future time. The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry were with Gregg's Division, covering the rear of Sheridan's trains from White House to James River. They had been engaged with infantry all day, and had fought four distinct battles between St. Mary's Church and Charles City Court House. Colonel Covode was at the head of his regiment, drawn across a road, when a regiment appeared upon their flank, which he supposed was the Second Pennsylvania coming up to join him, and ordered his men to cease fire, and rode forward to see. When within twenty yards he saw they were Rebels disguised, and turned his horse to fall back. A volley was fired in his head of his regiment, which passed through his right arm, tearing it to pieces, and another through his bowels. Two of his men put him on a stretcher and attempted to get him to the rear, but after going some two miles they had to leave him to die by the roadside his watch, sword and papers being brought away. He leaves a wife and one child. Jacob Young, a brother of Colonel Covode was taken prisoner about a year ago, and died in his spring. Lieutenant Hartman, his last letter home being an appeal to send him food. That letter was the first knowledge Mr. Covode had of his whereabouts. All the provisions sent to him were taken by the "chivalry."

Major Simpson, now commanding a detachment of the 11th West Virginia regiment, now stationed at Parkersburg, has been under marching order foa a week past, but has been ordered to remain there until further orders. It is reported that rebel rangers are in force in Calhoun and Roan counties, and the removal of the troops from Parkersburg would leave the citizens and the Baltimore ann Ohio Railroad at the mercy of these depredators.

The reported surrender of the United States steamer Water Witch to the rebels without a struggle, is positively contradicted. The following facts relative to the affair are from rebel sources: The Water Witch was boarded in Warsaw Sound by eight launches, manned by twenty-five men each, on a very dark, rainy night, and a severe contest ensued, and it was not until Captain Pendergrast and all his officers, except the engineer and engineer, were severely wounded, together with several of the crew, that the vessel was surrendered. The officers were none of them mortally wounded, and are now in the rebel naval hospital at Savannah.

In the Washington hospitals the ladies have distributed strawberries to nearly ten thousand sick and wounded soldiers, and have given tobacco, smoking or chewing, to eleven thousand and sassy-eight. To most of them it was a great luxury, and it is doubtful whether anything could be given them which would be more acceptable.

The United States Sanitary Commission on Saturday distributed forty-four thousand pounds of tomatoes, pickles, onions and lemons among the sick in the hospitals of Alexandria before Fredericksburg. The Commission has now three hundred and fifty agents operating for the relief of the maimed and sick in the Departments of the East and South.

Our special dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have already placed the public in possession of the details of Gen. Wilson's great cavalry raid, and of the important results attained by it. A correspondent with the expedition furnishes some interesting items relative to the construction and destruction of the Danville road. The road was constructed in a fashion known to some extent in the extreme West, but now little used; instead of ordinary rails, Solid beams of wood, technically called stringers, are placed upon the ties, and along their inner edges are firmly fastened long strips of iron known as strap rails. The stringers were of yellow pine, and being perfectly dry, it was only necessary here and there to place a few rails from an adjoining fence, ignite them and set the entire structure in a blaze. Miles of railroad might have been seen at a time in flames, and at night the whole canopy of the heavens was one sheet of light. In view of the conflagration, adding to the already suffocating temperature of the atmosphere, rendered the heat almost intolerable, and many people living in the vicinity of the railroad were obliged to leave their houses and settle in cooler localities. The rear of our column moving across these kindlings by the advance, was often compelled to leave the road and move a respectful distance on the right or left, until after a little experience the plan was adopted by those in the rear. The mode in which this work of destruction was accomplished was to dismount a portion of the command, and march them parallel with the railroad; face a regiment at a time toward the road, have them advance and ignite the section of road in their front, and then resume the march. It was but the work of a few minutes for a regiment to perform its part, and by the time the whole had completed its task the column could move. It is only necessary to remind the public of what is already known, viz: the fact that this railroad was the only one upon which Lee could depend for communication with the South, Southwest and Southwest, and the only route by which he could bring supplies (technically called "forage") for his army from Richmond or Petersburg; and this being remembered, it is easy to appreciate the vast importance of the destruction of so large a portion of it. Even with the best facilities for repairing, it would require several weeks to place it in running order—weeks of exceedingly precious time to the enemy; and, considering the difficulties which embarrass them, including the army's worst want of material, and the constant fear of destruction, it is doubtful whether they will succeed in reconstructing this railroad before the present campaign is decided. The Weldon road, although but a small affair, will form up, is equally as available, and practically the rebel army under Lee and the rebel government are isolated by its failure to operate the railroad from Danville communication with the interior of rebeldom.

An army correspondent, writing from near Petersburg, on the 2d inst., says:—Eighteen deserters came in to-day in front of the lines of Major-General Birney. After diligent search for a number of them who had been sent out to City Point, I found and opened communication with them. I selected one of the most intelligent from among heir number, and questioned him in regard to the affairs of the Southern Confederacy. He was a private of the Sixty-third Georgia Regiment, and said that he would have given himself up long before to the Federals had he known that he would not have been compelled to serve in our army. I asked him if North Carolina troops were not noted as being mostly active traitors to the Confederacy. He replied that he did not see how the North came to have so bad a name, which he thought to be general among the Federals. The Rebels are in every way dissatisfied with their condition, and are hopeless in their cause. The fight forced upon them is the death for them to refuse. Every man doubts the confidence of his neighbor. No man has a friend. When a person wishes to desert he confides his secret to his heart, and when he finds opportunity for desertion he finds that a score of others are his companions. He said that a number of shells from Birney's batteries have set fire to the town, which in one instance would have proved disastrous had not the fire department of Richmond been summoned to its assistance. In relation to the army of Gen. Lee the deserter reported that the main body was throwing up fortifications upon the south side of Richmond, which was intended to be made as strong as any other portion of the defensive works. This rebel is sick of the war, and feels no interest as to the triumph of either side. He reports the leaders anxious, but the people careless.

Our St. Louis dispatches of Monday announced that Gen. Rosecrans had authorized the organization of the Missouri militia, and their arming and equipment for self-protection against the incursions of marauding and thieving bands of guerrillas that infest the State. Such a step was imperatively demanded, judging from the accounts of rebel depredations in that quarter which we find in the Western newspapers. The Hannibal *Courier* of the 29th says:—The country around Mexico; Audrain county, swarms with bushwhackers and returned rebels, who are robbing and pillaging, if not murdering Union men throughout that region at will. Indeed, so unsafe has it become for loyal men in that region to remain at their homes that many have abandoned them and gone to Mexico, where they have armed themselves and remain in a state simply of defense—not being strong enough, we suppose, to cope successfully with the desperadoes ravaging their homes and farms. The condition of North Missouri, indeed, at large is becoming truly alarming. From all sides we hear accounts of small parties of these desperate villans dashing upon some weak and exposed point, killing one or more loyal men, seizing property and making off with their booty. The number of these desperadoes in any given band are not large; but the number of the bands and their increasing impudence, show that the aggregate strength is by no means despicable. We have heard it estimated by those who have good reason to know, that there are to-day not less than three thousand armed rebels within the limits of the Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, (embracing the twenty-two counties of Northeast Missouri. While these symptoms of disorder are prevailing and daily increasing, loyal people are asking: What are the authorities doing to check these rebel marauders? We do not profess to know all that is being done. Perhaps as much as can be. But we have seen several unfavorable, and, we think, unwise things done recently. One was to muster out of service (last week) a company of loyal enrolled militia, which had been on duty for some time at Louisiana, Pike county. This, too, seems to have been done at the instance of the copperheads of that county; and one Monaghan, a notorious rebel sympathizer (who should press the soldiers recently suppressed in that city), was bearer of the order. Governor Hall ordered the disbandment of the company. Another was the sending to Hall county last week, where Captain Lancaster, by orders from General Rosecrans, had organized a company of loyal militia. The supervisals of that county sent a remonstrance to St. Louis, and Governor Hall sent an order prohibiting the mustering in of these men. But fortunately this move was countermanded by better men. The order was soon countermanded by General Rosecrans, and the militia will be armed at once and put in the field.

The St. Joseph *Herald*, of the 28th ult., says:—News has just reached the city that Captain Bigelow and his brother, of Clay, have been murdered by guerrillas. This makes eight Union men of Clay county that have been killed in the last few days. To be in favor of the Administration in some of the counties below here, is to be marked for death. Daily the Confederate soldiers here murder Union men; outrages are of almost daily occurrence. Fourteen miles from St. Joseph, the guerrillas appeared on Sunday last at a place where a Baptist meeting caused a religious meeting to disperse. When told that soldiers were near, they boasted they had backing and could meet an ordinary force. On the same day forty guerrillas were seen near Mr. Biggerstaff's, in Clinton county. They appeared to be in search of something in every direction, except on the north. Union men are leaving Platte and Clay, and in a short time no loyal man can inhabit those counties. Union men in those counties are in most instances sleeping in the brush at night to avoid assassination. Now we ask, where is the Mayor of our city? Is he not empowered by the Mayor of Leavenworth and other cities are on the alert to protect the wealth of their towns, while ours remains defenseless, apparently dumb. We hope our military authorities can come to the prevent surprise. We hope our Governor understands and has a remedy for these evils. But indeed, unless we have some relief communities driven to desperation by the murder and slaughter of their citizens.

NAVAL FIGHT NEAR CHERBOURG.

Alabama Sunk by the Kearsage.

The Pirate Semmes Escaped.

68 Officers and Men of the Alabama Captured.

NEUTRAL ENGLISH TENDER SEMMES A PUBLIC DINNER.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The steamer City of Baltimore arrived this morning. The pirate Alabama left Cherbourg on the 19th inst., and engaged the Kearsage and sunk her ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes, and both vessels made seven complete circles in commencing. At a distance of three miles it was a running fight. The Alabama was sunk. Capt. Semmes and a part of the crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. Before leaving Cherbourg, the pirate left sixty chronometers, his specie and ransom bonds. There was no time to bury the dead. Only three were killed, wounded on the Kearsage. She landed and weeded at Cherbourg. The vessel sustained but little injury. Captain Semmes declined a public dinner at Southampton and went to Paris to report to the Confederate commissioners. Three of the Alabama's officers and six of the crew are at Flushing, Holland, in the pilot boat. Also several from the British ship Acton.

LATER.—It is stated that the Kearsage captured sixty eight of the officers and crew of the Alabama. Semmes publishes a statement, in which he says he had nine killed and twenty-one wounded, and that the Kearsage continued firing after the Alabama had struck her flag.

The Dano-Germanic Conference yesterday accomplished nothing. A proposition for arbitration was rejected. The Conference was regarded as a useless affair, and it is doubtful if it will recommence on the 28th of June.

Cotton, on the 23d, was quiet and unchanged, Breadstuffs firm with an improved local demand. Provisions steady. Produce steady. Consols, 89⅞@89¾; Illinois Central, 86⅜@87; Erie, 52@54.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says the Alabama made two attempts to board the Kearsage, but her commander out-maneuvered Semmes, and finally sent a projectile right through the Alabama's boiler. Then, finding that had occurred, he brought all his guns to bear on the pirate in a concentrated broadside from starboard, and made a breach of four yards in length and five feet water mark, when she began to sink rapidly.

Proclamation by the President.

AIDERS OF THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation: WHEREAS, By the proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past and then were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in certain states therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law.

And Whereas, Immediately after the issuing of said proclamation the land and naval forces if the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrection and rebellion.

And Whereas, The Congress of the United States by an act approved March 3, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment tee public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in regard to persons throughout the United States or any part thereof:

And Whereas, The aforesaid insurrection and rebellion still continues, defying the existence of the constitution and Government of the United States; and whereas the military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where the said rebellion had been successful in obstructing the due execution of the laws, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia; and whereas, on the 15th day of September last, the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended through the United States in the case where the authority of the President of the United States, the military and naval officers of the United States, or any of them hold persons under their command in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies or aiders and abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seamen enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military laws or the rules and articles of war or the rules and regulations prescribed for military or naval service by authority of the President or for resisting a draft or for any other offense against the military or naval service;

And, whereas, combinations have been formed in the State of Kentucky, with a purpose of resisting the rebellion, to render their operations, and thereby embarrass the armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia and even to embarrass the public safety;

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces, of the insurgents, who have on several occasions entered into the said State of Kentucky in large numbers and been aided by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, who have not only destroyed the public peace, but have overrun the civic authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State; and that the safety is made known to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the armies that—[The operator here gave out.]

30 Fires in New York Monday.

Reckless use of Fireworks.

NEW YORK, July 5.

There were no less than thirty fires in this city yesterday, occasioned by the reckless use of fireworks. Among the places partly burned was the Jewish Synogagne in Wooster street, five dwellings on Grand street destroyed and heavy damages of ten and twelve buildings. The result of one fire, the total damage of which was estimated at $25,000. The Fire Marshal has got a pretty large amount of business to attend to.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL CAMP.

300 Prisoners Captured.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The Richmond *Express*, of June 30, says: Information was received here yesterday that 400 Yankees and Tennesseans, under one Capt. in Burke, came over into West North Carolina, on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th inst., captured Camp Vance, at Morgantown, and took 300 N. C. reserves prisoners.

The Rebel Raid Northward

OLD RESERVES GOING FORWARD.

Harper's Ferry Attacked Monday.

Stoutly Defended by General Weber.

General Hunter Moving to His Aid.

Reported Battle at Sharpsburg.

Harper's Ferry in Rebel Possession.

MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS WITH THE RAIDERS.

John Early in Command of Rebels.

ENFORCING CONSCRIPTION ON BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

Object of the Raid to Obtain Supplies.

REBELS DISAPPOINTED THUS FAR.

Gen. Weber Shelling Harper's Ferry.

Maryland Heights Attacked.

General Sigel Still in Possession.

President Calls for 100 Day Men.

Gov. Seymour Called Upon for 12,000.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 5

Washington is much less excited relative to the recent rebel raid towards Maryland than over those of former years. Reports are various and contradictory to the last degree, but it is not believed in well informed quarters that Ewell and Breckinridge are at Martinsburg as has been reported.

By Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, July 5.

Of Gen. Couch's movements it is improper to speak. He will be in communication with the Governor, and will have the old Reserves, who have responded and are on the way to their posts. He will no doubt issue a proclamation to-morrow. There is considerable excitement and apprehension here, but in official circles all is quiet and confidence is felt, and will succeed admirably. But little more news is expected to-night. Contrabands are coming North like clouds before a storm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

The *Bulletin* has the following special:

HARRISBURG, July 5—P. M.—The rebels had not crossed the Potomac at four o'clock this morning, at which time the telegraph office was open, and in communication with Gen. Couch. The fears of the people along the border counties have been appeased, but there is considerable alarm still existing here as to the extent of whether the rebels may not be in strong force. Gov. Curtin returned to his post yesterday. He did not reach Gettysburg, as he was telegraphed to return when about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Over one thousand horses passed through Gettysburg yesterday, owing to a scare in that section, and in consequence of the Monday night alarm. An attack was made on Harper' Ferry at four o'clock A. M. yesterday, by some four thousand cavalry and infantry, and at last accounts Gen. Weber was making a sturdy defence.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The Baltimore special to the *Times* states that Hunter, with his whole force in good condition, is moving to thwart the designs of the rebels on their raiding excursion.

BALTIMORE, JULY 5.—It was reported and believed yesterday morning that Hagerstown was in possession of the rebels, the operators having left their posts and gone home. Later reports, however, returned about one o'clock in the afternoon, and reported that all was quiet, and that there were no rebels nearer than Williamsport. Hagerstown is situated six to ten miles distant from the Potomac, where it was said fighting was going on yesterday afternoon. Reports were also current that a battle was still going on at or near Sharpsburg, the Federal forces being commanded by Gen. Sigel. Previous reports stated that a junction had taken place between Gen. Sigel, during Sunday night, at Sheppardstown, to which point he had fallen back from Martinsburg, and where he formed a junction with Gen. Weber, with the force from the Leetown fight on Sunday, ten miles below this point. The force, it was thought, would move to the Maryland side of the town and occupy the Maryland Heights, if attacked by the rebels. An attack was made on Harper's Ferry about 3 or 10 o'clock yesterday morning by a force of rebel cavalry and infantry, but the force was not large than as many infantry. Gen. Weber, however, set about making a vigorous defence, and up to the last we knew of the town the rebels were holding land been neard up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Harper's Ferry from either Sigel's or Mulligan's forces, which is accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that Sigel had been attacking again engaged opposite Sheppardstown, to which point they must have been followed by the rebels.

Later o'clock in the afternoon the wires were interrupted near Harper's Ferry on the east side, and the operator at the Point of Rocks was instructed to put a look out. A body of rebel cavalry had passed the Potomac there and interrupted the telegraph, and in the afternoon the communication from there was discontinuing. All the sick from hospitals with the Provost Guard of the town were removed, the former going to Annapolis. The Government stores were also removed. Gen. Sigel is as they had previously been successfully removed from Harper's Ferry. No reason is known for this movement from Frederick, as no hostile forces were known to be within twenty miles of the place, except a cavalry detachment near Point of Rocks, twelve miles off. Gen Tyler went to the front last night to assume charge of Wallace's forces, that point being the extreme west limit of his department. He is stationed at Monocacy in command of Gen. Ricketts' division. Gen. Wallace's forces, it is understood, will be concentrated at Baltimore.

From all that can be learned from reliable information here that the canal has been badly damaged, and that a number of boats have been burned and teams captured.

The following is the latest and most authentic intelligence up to 9 o'clock this evening, from the Upper Potomac: About 6 o'clock this evening an attack was about being made upon the Maryland Heights, where Gen. Sigel's whole force is concentrated and was then armed in line of battle for defence. Very little information or details of the progress of the siege of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights could be obtained, owing to there being no trains running that far up the road, and the telegraph operator not being in a position to understand the true condition of affairs, other than that the defences were obviously successful in the view of the Heights being still in Gen. Sigel's possession. Whatever damage the enemy may undertake in their present movement, it must be quickly effected or they will soon be met with such opposition in the forces now moving upon them from the west as to relieve all apprehensions about the result.

Days Men Called for by the President.

ALBANY, July 5.

The President informs Governor Seymour that a rebel force estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, have invaded Maryland, and taken Martinsburg and Hagerstown, and are now threatening other points; that the public safety requires a call upon the State Executives for militia forces to repel the invasion, and he calls upon the State of New York for 12,000 militia as its quota to serve for one hundred days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Demand Upon England for Semmes.

Secretary Fessenden's Financial Policy.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW LOAN SOON TO APPEAR.

Work in Treasury Printing Bureau Suspended.

Fifty Employees of Bureau Supposed to be Captured.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Possible Demand for Semmes and Crew.

The question is already raised in some circles relative to the possible demand upon England for Semmes and those of the pirate crew who were carried off by the yacht Deerhound.

Secretary Fessenden's Financial Policy.

Secretary Fessendengis consulting with men whose business experience makes their advice valuable with respect to financial policy. He will not decide upon the proper course to pursue until he shall have fully weighed their suggestions. Some of the shrewdest of those with whom he has talked think that he will seek to reduce the number of varieties of the National currency, and thereby suffer forged notes, and to confine the issues as far as possible to greenbacks. It is expected that the advertisement for a new loan will soon appear; proposals for which will not be hampered by the restrictions attached to that for the thirty-three millions which has just been withdrawn.

Senators Visiting the Army.

A number of Senators, including Wade, Chandler, Wilkinson, Sprague, and two or three Representatives, have gone to visit the army before Petersburg.

Suspension of work in Treasury Printing Bureau.

Work in the printing bureau of the Treasury Department was suspended last Friday. Superintendent Clark telling his employees that he should await the pleasure of the new Secretary before resuming and adding that he had already done as much as was in his power for the Bureau hereafter, than there had been under Secretary Chase. Fifty of his workmen are supposed to have been captured by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, where they were spending the Fourth of July.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

He Demands 'Unconditional Surrender'

LIVELY WORK ANTICIPATED.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Passengers on the mail boat Highland Light report that day before yesterday Gen. Grant sent a demand for the unconditional surrender of Petersburg, but the rebels refused. They now say heaped upon one another like sacks. The police were placed in charge of the dead, and the wounded were taken to the rear. Preparations were made for the removal of the wounded to the city, the special train having brought down beds. The representatives of the Sanitary Commission are especially improved eminently useful, as the poor emigrants could not explain themselves in French or English, and found the kind offices of fellow countrymen and intrepreters. They seemed to hail the well known accents of the Fatherland with deep relief and pleasure.

Another train of cars, with a driver on it, but no one else, had to be done in removing the wounded to the cars, and it was done with a will and with a spirit which were eminently characteristic of the German nation at work. Planks were provided, and covered with straw and wrappers. The wounded were placed on these, and then lifted by four men at each end, and carried on men's shoulders up the long dusty hill to the cars, where they were placed on the beds provided. Those after those were the removal of his unfortunate inmates, and the work did not cease until all were provided for.

About sixty of the passengers were seriously injured, and and one hundred to one hundred and ten injured in all. Up to this moment only five bodies had been recovered from the debris, eighteen of whom were adults, some men of tall, powerful frame, and fine proportions. Several of the children were completely torn, and enough leg and hands could be seen in plenty, it was impossible to get at the bodies still in the water. A cabin was consequently attached to the back track of the train, and was passed over the bridge to a locomotive on the track above. Steam was then put on, and the carriage of the car was slowly dragged further and further and hauled up on the wharf. Six more bodies were then recovered, all lying in the cabin, and more or less disfigured with wounds and bruises. It was surmised that the wreck of the next car would reveal many more, and sad to say, the prediction came true, as a dense mass of flesh, clothes, and bedding, together, was dislodged and carried to the Dead House. Two-thirds, or about ten of the number, were children, and the remainder were females, in black cloth or calico, fearfully bruised and disfigured.

Then another tier of bodies was uncovered as the day wore on, and by this time the number of dead recovered from the train amounted to Sixty-nine, or thirteen men, nineteen women, sixteen boys and twenty-one girls. Many more were afterwards added to the number of the second car mentioned above. As it swung round on its chain, a mass of eight bodies, as closely packed as they could well be, became visible. The lowest tier consisted of children and a young man, while above them were two girls and a boy, and on the top of the pile, a well built man, of powerful frame, who lay on his back, with a car wheel resting on his throat, completely concealing his face from view. The probabilities are, that it was so shattered by the concussion as to be unrecognizable. One of his hands lay by his side, and was quite black with blood. It is supposed that from twenty to fifty bodies are still in the river. Flynn, the brakesman, was found this afternoon. After arresting Burney, the engine driver; Mr Coroner Jones proceeded to order coffins for the dead, and will open the inquest to-morrow.

It is believed that the loss of life would have been much larger, but for the fact that a barge was in the stream at the time, and kept a part of the cars from being submerged. The draw-bridge is about fifty feet wide, and on this—the north side—the train fell. The entire length of the bridge is about 1200 feet; and the signal at this draw-bridge is clearly perceptible at about 500 feet beyond the farthest distance of the bridge—making the distance at which the signal could be seen fully 1700 feet. The signal is very high and prominent. It is a rule of the road that all passenger trains should come to a dead stop before passing over the bridge, but it was not observed on this occasion.

STATEMENT OF THE THIRD

NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, up to the First Monday in July, 1864, published in conformity to Section 24, National Currency Act, approved June 30, 1864:

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$294,579 43
U. S. Securities	363,750 00
Real Estate	9,598 74
Expenses	2,245 48
Taxes	123 60
Remittances	409 98
Due from Banks	185,311 53
Cash on Hand	205,635 01
	$911,650 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$292,500 00
Circulation	50,000 00
Profits and Earnings	11,650 52
Due to Banks	349 74
Due to Depositors	259,222 05
Due to Treasurer of the U. S.	297,928 65
	$911,650 96

ADAM REINEMAN, President.
JNO. R. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. jy6 11

ADMINISTRATION.—All persons indebted to the estate of WM. J. DALZELL, late of the Fifth Ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, are hereby notified that administration has been granted to the undersigned as executors of the last will of decedent; and all persons having claims against the estate will present the same for settlement forthwith.

J. C. McPHERSON,
JOHN McPHERSON,
Executors.

To be found at No 25 DIAMOND ALLEY, city. my11-w-15-a-w

The Disaster on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

A Thrilling Account.

From the Montreal *Gazette* we learn the following particulars of the terrible accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad on Monday:

The passengers on the train came from Hamburg in the ship Neckar, which left on the 18th of May. The train, on leaving Point Levi, contained 348 passengers; who occupied eleven second and second-class cars, the luggage occupying two cars in the forward part of the train. At 1:55 a. m., the train arrived at the St. Hilaire station, a mile or so from the bridge over the river Richelieu, and was then in charge of Burney, the engine-driver; Finn, a conductor, and one of the most careful men on the road; and Flinn, the brakesman. It left the station immediately, after, and proceeded up the road to the bridge.

The night was fine and clear, so much so that the station master at St. Hilaire saw the train proceeding over the bridge. The draw was then open, five barges passing through on their way to Lake Champlain in tow of the steamer Whitehall, laden with oats and sawn lumber. The usual red danger light was burning, and could be seen at a distance of 1620 feet, or more than a thousand feet from the end of the bridge, which is constructed of iron, and rests on seven stone piers, at an altitude of about 40 feet from the summer level of the river. The bridge master saw the train coming, and in addition to the danger signal already hoisted on the semaphore, ran on the track and waved another red light for the train to stop.

It still came on, however, and just as the mast of the third vessel in tow of the Whitehall had cleared the bridge, the train fell into the gap caused by the opening of the drawbridge, cat after cat thundering into the river and on to the deck of the barge, forty feet below. The locomotive struck the barge just aft of the mast, bounded off and plunged into the river. The tender came next, and appears to have capsized upon the locomotive.

It was followed by the baggage cars which fell flat into the draw and are comparatively undisjured, while above them in fearful inextricable confusion lay the cars containing the unfortunate passengers. Only one of the lot was fitted with seats, and by some strange chance was the one that across the deck of the barge, one of its ends being partly submerged in the water. Its inmates were fearfully shaken by the shock, the seats being torn out but do not appear to have sustained much serious injury, as although its roof was broken through its fall and it was completely free from the water, enough leg and hands could be seen in plenty, it was impossible to get at the bodies still in the water. A cabin was consequently attached to the back track of the train, and was passed over the bridge to a locomotive on the track above. Steam was then put on, and the carriage of the car was slowly dragged further and further and hauled up

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second flobr. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borsh, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee will assemble in the city of Harrisburg on the 6th day of July, ensuing. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested in order to effect a thorough organization.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

WIEN FORNEY, Secretary.

The New Military Law.

In another column will be found the substance of the law making provision for keeping up our armies. We need not say that we do not regard it a wise measure, though as wise, perhaps, as we had any reason to expect under the circumstances. We believed, and still believe, that the true policy was for the Government to place itself in sympathy with the people, who were, and still are, ready to respond to every call, either for men or money. That it has not done so, will, we believe, prove to be a grave mistake—all the worse because committed in defiance of experience and the almost universal expression of public opinion. We believe, moreover, that the Government has lost an opportunity not likely to recur, to appropriate to itself and the cause the universal willingness to respond to a popular call for men. It has chosen a way the people do not like; one that has not worked well. Members of Congress have misrepresented the people, and been coerced into going contrary to their judgment in giving the measure their support—a fact they will not fail to realize.

The fifty days allowed for enlistments is some compensation for the repeal of the commutation clause, which the bounties offered serve somewhat to increase. This time and these bounties will stimulate every community to an immediate effort to be prepared for the call which, it is said, soon will be made by the President. All the more important does it now become for capitalists to come to the rescue; all the more practical becomes the scheme for placing representative recruits in the ranks—by women as well as men. It is probable the proclamation of the President will not be delayed long. Since we know what the law is, and what will be required of us, let us go to work in advance, so that when the draft is ordered it will have no rigors for us.

The Alabama Sunk.

A late steamer brought the news that the pirate Alabama had sailed out of Cherbourg to fight the Federal steamer Kearsage, which had been for some time waiting for her but a little distance outside. By the last arrival we have the result of the fight in the announcement that the pirate was sent to the bottom, and that the Kearsage sustained but little damage.

The only drawback to this agreeable intelligence is that SEMMS, who commanded the pirate, escaped through the assistance of English sympathizers, who doubtless went out to to see him sink the Union vessel and congratulate him on his achievement. It is altogether proper that Englishmen should be at hand with congratulations or sympathy according to the circumstances, which in this instance, it must be confessed, were unlucky.

The name of the commanding officer of the Kearsage is not given. He deserves the thanks of his Government and country, for having rid the seas of a vessel which, though petted in almost every port, was nevertheless a pirate.

It is asserted that SEMMS, on escaping, started for England, or somewhere else, to report to the rebel agents. Let the commanding officer of the Kearsage go into England, and what would be his reception? Who does not know that he would not be exempt from insult, while the pirate would be sure of an ovation! Well, we can afford to stand this sort of neutrality, every time a rebel-English pirate is sent to the bottom!

"An Immediate Peace."

This, we perceive, is the cry of the Democratic press belonging to the copperhead variety, which description embraces our local organ. We would be glad to be informed just how an "immediate peace" can be obtained. If we can see it, we most certainly shall be for it, as an incalculable blessing. As we look at it, there are two ways to get peace; one is to submit to JEFF. DAVIS; the other is to whip him. The one contemplates the destruction of the Government, the breaking up of the Union into fragments, and the triumph of slavery. The other contemplates the perpetuity of the Government, the permanency of the Union and the death of slavery. Does anybody, not secretly or openly for the rebellion, want peace so much as to be willing to obtain it on the former terms? We frankly say, we do not; and when we reflect that peace can be obtained only by ending the war in fighting it through, we are moved, as must be all lovers of the Union, to greater determination never to yield, but to submit to whatever becomes necessary as a part of the means requisite to save the Nation. If there is a cheaper or a more honorable way to obtain peace, we would be glad to know it. Will our Democratic neighbor enlighten us on the subject?

The Cabinet Crisis.

It was soon ended, and the country feels all the better for it, contrary to the expectation of some, no doubt. Had the change extended further, we believe the feeling would have been none the less one of satisfaction.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S abilities and fitness for the position are universally acknowledged, and but for the unfortunate betrayal for the moment, in the selection of ex-Gov. TOD, of a want of good judgment, his appointment would redound to the credit of Mr. LINCOLN, and create a willingness to see him go further. As it is, though now well through the trial, we think most people are disposed to agree with the President, that it is hazardous to undertake to trade horses when crossing a stream.

The Hon. Sim Anderson, Douglas Democrat in 1858 and ever since, is out in a letter to Gen. McClellan, whom he proposes for President on the same ticket with Vallandigham for Vice President.

The Southern Historian.

It is impossible to avoid observing the remarkable clearness and straightforwardness with which the Southern rebels present the claims of the Confederacy, as they call it. When EDWARD A. POLLARD, the editor of the Richmond *Examiner* and author of "The First and Second Years of the War" was a citizen of the United States, it is evident he had some remote idea of speaking the truth, for now, that he is a rebel he cannot help, in his "History of the War," combining the truth with a lie. We have just been examining the first volume of this "great" work, and find the falsehoods so very numerous that it is impossible to do more than quote a few specimen bricks.

To begin with, the book is entitled "A Popular History of the Southern War for *Independence*."

"The rule which was urged upon the government (United States), and which the government hastened to accept, was to spare no means, however brutal, to contest the fortunes of the war, and to adopt every invention of torture for its enemy."

* * * * Execution of John Brown for *violation of law, sedition, and murder*."

"It is a melancholy fact that the people of the North have long ceased to love or to value liberty."

"All vestiges of constitutional liberty have long ago been lost in the North."

"The Constitution of the United States is (in the North) but 'the skin of the immolated victim,' and the forms and ceremonies of the republic are the disguises of a cruel and reckless despotism."

Thus the author presents his case, charging every species of meanness upon the North: and his conception of the extremest wrong is our greatest political virtue, namely—"THE MAJORITY MUST GOVERN." This principle he claims "laid the foundations of a despotism more terrible than that of any single tyrant; destroyed the moral courage of the people, and broke down all the barriers of conservatism." Here then, we have the true cause of the war, or one of its causes plainly stated. The North was in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Government on the same principles upon which the fathers of the Republic established it—the assumption that the people (the whole people) should govern themselves by adopting the democratic rule—that they should elect who would make and administer the laws. To uphold such a theory or such a a system, necessitated the preservation of the rights of the laborer, not as a poor man, but as a member of the body politic. No such theory could be made to operate in the States where labor meant slavery, and poverty, and ignorance, and degradation. These two different systems involved different interpretations of the terms wont to be used in the exercise of democratic ideas, such as "people," "society," "free government," &c. With Mr. POLLARD, *the people* signifies *those who govern* in contradistinction to *those who are governed*, thus at once evolving the doctrine of an aristocracy which must possess "the elements of virtue and wisdom in the regulation of political authority," and depriving the *governed* class of any voice in the election of the men who should rule over them, and making them subjects instead of citizens—minions instead of sovereigns. "Society," in order to be free from "the error and coarseness of this (the Yankee) idea of government," must be constituted of the governing classes, hence society, according to Mr. Pollard, means aristocracy—it means worse, even despotism after the ancient pattern. "Free Government," means the right, unrestrained, if need be, of the few—the minority to rule or govern the majority. Mr. POLLARD admits that the Constitutional mode of government developes what he designates "the absurd doctrine of *Consolidation*," or a Union, or as he otherwise expresses it, "a central political organization to enforce the divine pleasure of a numerical majority." Now, this is Democratic or Republican Government, just the kind which GEORGE WASHINGTON fought to establish and build up, and for the maintenance of which our armies are now in the field. It is a system of Government which "must and shall be preserved" all over this continent.

But there was another grievance against the North which in the esteem of the "historian" rendered the Rebellion necessary. The Tariff was "an engine of oppression of the South." The North became rich at the expense of the South.

"The South paid duties for forty years upon all articles that the tariff kept out of the country; but these duties, instead of going into the treasury as revenue, went into the hands of manufacturers as bounty. After paying this tribute money to the North, *the South had to pay her quota for the support of the government.*"

We do not remember to have seen the South paid "her quota for the support of the government," unless assessment and arrears were payment. We are further informed by this historian, that during the tariff controversy of 1831-2, some medals were secretly struck, bearing the inscription: "*John C. Calhoun first President of the Southern Confederacy.*" Yet these people have continued to fraternize with the North ever since their own General JACKSON put them under his heel till the breaking out of the rebellion. What a magnificent *minority* JACKSON made!—of course, after he had been made by a majority. The South never resorted to rebellion until they found that the majority which had saved them so long had dwindled into a minority. The leaders of the rebellion who profess to be at war for "Southern independence," have never known what Independence meant—have never yet comprehended the illustrious idea of a Republican form of Government, but have willingly cheated themselves and others into the fallacy that a body of men dependent upon the labor of slaves can become independent by continuing to be so dependent; or that ruling the supporting, laboring or producing classes can constitute an independent Government. We humbly opine that Mr. POLLARD and his fellow self made dupes will have to submit to a little longer to the "coarseness" of the United States Constitution.

Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

In another column will be found an appeal from Governor CURTIN in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. The Governor sent State agents, it will be remembered, to the various armies in which Pennsylvania soldiers were engaged, and from them he has received information to the effect that at Washington, Baltimore, Louisville and Nashville our wounded volunteers are suffering privations which are described as being "most severe and heartrending." The Governor's appeal to the people mentions the articles most needed for immediate use, viz: Shirts, drawers, socks, handkerchiefs, wines, spirituous liquors, domestic wines such as currant, elderberry, &c., canned fruits and vegetables, jellies, jams, preserves, apple butter, peach butter, quince butter, onions, tobacco, arm slings, finger stalls, &c, and some money with which to furnish fresh, nourishing fruits. Already our people have behaved generously, but in view of the fact that our soldiers continue bravely to contend against the enemies of our country it is important that we also should continue to contribute of our abundance to promote the comfort of those who have not hesitated to stand between us and the hordes who would desolate the whole nation and make our homes wretched. Read the appeal, then, and be once more engaged in the labor of love.

How to Live.

We commend the following report of an experiment made by an eminent New York physician in his own family and practice: He says that from May to December, he habitually restricts his family and all his patients to two ounces each of animal food per day, urging them to use vegetables freely during the summer. Having, for twenty years, kept a record of the matter, he estimates the mortality in the meat-eating families as about four times as great as in those households which have faithfully followed the advice.

Death of Josiah Quincy.

The telegraph brings us the intelligence of the death of JOSIAH QUINCY, Sr., of Boston. Mr. QUINCY was one of the early children of the Republic, having been born in 1772. He grew with the nation. As it attained to greatness, so did he. He died at his residence in Quincy, Massachusetts, on Saturday, in his ninety-third year. He graduated at Harvard in 1790, and entered Congress as Representative from Boston in 1804 which position he held continuously till 1813, at which time he declined re-election. In 1814 he was chosen State Senator in Massachusetts and served for six years, acting as Speaker of the Senate in 1820. Subsequently he held other positions for which his great learning and ability preeminently fitted him. In 1829 he was elected to the presidency of Harvard College and remained at the head of that institution till 1845. During the last eighteen years he has not been in any way identified in public life. He was the author of numerous works, mostly however, of a local character. During his lifetime no insignificant portion of our history has been made. The Washington *Chronicle* in noticing the death of this great man makes the following interesting allusions:

He entered Congress seven years before John C. Calhoun, two years before Henry Clay, and eight years before Daniel Webster. He was in the same delegation with John Quincy Adams, who was his senior by five years. In the days of his public service Aaron Burr and George Clinton presided over the Senate, Madison was in the State department, the great Jackson was expounding the law in the backwoods of Tennessee, Benton was in the army as Lieutenant Colonel, Cass was fighting the Indians on the borders of Ohio, Van Buren was the surrogate of a local court, Polk was studying the classics in a North Carolina University, Fillmore was learning the trade of a woolcarder, Pierce was studying the alphabet, and Buchanan was practising law in Lancaster. He belonged to a past generation. Of the men who acted with him—of most, indeed, of the generation that followed him—few remain. Mr. Lincoln was busy with his tops and marbles, Mr. Seward had not opened Virgil, Mr. Chase was a lad among the New Hampshire hills, where he might have played with Mr. Fessenden; Hamlin and Johnson were children, and Edward Everett was contending for the honors of Harvard. Crittenden and Clayton seem to us to belong to a past generation, but Mr. Quincy had left Congress before either of them entered it. But four new States had been added to the Union—Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio—and these were as wild and unknown to him as Montana or Idaho are to us.

To the Corpulent.

Englishmen are proverbial for their corpulence, and the ancient idea of an alderman was, the fattest man in town. Not to see a big landlord at our hotels is, even now, almost equivalent to doubting whether we sojourn at a hotel or not. There are, in short, some positions in life which, by some means or other, have been from time immemorial, filled by corpulent men, until we really have come to imagine them the right men in the right places, regardless of other qualities. Fat men appear always to be jolly and happy, and if they happen to be miserable owing to the disadvantages of their Falstaffian proportions, they are bound always, or mostly always, to hide their ill humor and address themselves to their fellow mortals with, at least, patronly words. But they know their own miseries better than the lean or the lank mortals who have been permitted to represent the image of God on earth beside them. Accordingly, one of them, an Englishman—it was a happy thought on his part to be an Englishman—had discovered a plan by which to reduce his own bulk, and he warrants to reduce "any other man's" bulk in the same way. His name is WILLIAM BANTING, of Kensington, and he is a respectable gentleman of some sixty-eight years, and of active habits. He protested against bearing about with him a load of flesh with a load of years. So he determined to whittle himself down a little. He was five feet five inches high, and weighed on the 29th of August, 1862, 202 pounds, and on the 12th September, 1863, he had reduced his weight to 156 pounds. He reduced his weight 46 pounds, and the girth about his waist 12½ inches. He says:

These important desiderata have been attained by the most easy and comfortable means, with but little medicine and almost entirely by a system of diet I found strangely palatable and thought dangerously generous. I am told by all who know me that my personal appearance is much improved, and I can honestly assert that I have enjoyed in health, both mental and bodily, appear to have more muscular power and vigor, eat and drink with a good appetite, and sleep well. All symptoms of indigestion and heartburn with which I was frequently tormented, have vanished.

He says that he "abstained, as far as possible, from bread, butter, milk, sugar, beer and potatoes, which had been his main support, because these contained saccarine matter tending to create fat. At first it seemed to him that he had but little left to live upon. But by allowing himself a liberal diet of other kinds of food he got along far better. Thus for breakfast he takes four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, broiled or cold meat, of any kind except pork, a large cup of tea with milk or sugar, a little biscuit or one ounce of dry toast, in all about five ounces of solid food and eight of liquid. For dinner five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetable except potato, one ounce of dry toast, fruit out of a pudding, any game or poultry, and two or three glasses of good Claret, Sherry or Madeira—Champaigne, Port or Beer forbidden. For tea, two or three ounces of fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar. For supper, three or four ounces of meat or fish, with a glass or two of claret. In all he takes about twenty ounces of solid food and thirty of liquid, being careful to *avoid all starchy and saccharine matter.*

We have no doubt Mr. BANTING'S plan is an exceedingly good one, but it lacks the merit of cheapness, and so long as poor men and women are just as apt to get fat (especially if they ride instead of walking, and eat heartily every time they are asked by anybody) as other people, his plan does not commend itself. Although we are not of the corpulent persuasion, yet we like Mr. B.'s programme amazingly and would like to adopt it if we could afford it. Perhaps what made Mr. B. get lean, might make us fat, and then how about our reduction?

Important Railroad Movement.

On Thursday evening last there was a meeting of prominent railroad men in the city of Erie, among whom were Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central, DEAN RICHMOND, of the New York Central, and Dr. STREATOR, of the Ohio Creek Railroad. The meeting resulted in the selling out of the Ohio Creek Railroad to the New York Central and Pennsylvania Central railroads. The result of this movement will be the change of the Oil Creek road to the narrow gauge, which will connect the Oil Region directly with New York and Philadelphia, the connection to be made with the former city by means of the Lake Shore and New York Central, and with Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Erie. This will obviate the building of a road from Irvine to Titusville and Oil City, which was lately proposed by the Philadelphia and Erie, and the plan will in a great measure give to Pennsylvania a larger interest in the oil trade than has heretofore been the case. The Crosscut road which was to have been built from Corry to Westfield, will also now become obsolete, as the Oil Creek freight can be brought to the Lake Shore over the Philadelphia and Erie road.

The statement of Senator WILSON, that since the 17th of October last six hundred thousand men, to say nothing of blacks, have been recruited, and that within the year seven hundred thousand men have been placed in the ranks is severely criticised by the Chicago *Tribune*. According to that journal the whole number is but two hundred and sixty-nine thousand, from which a deduction of two hundred and five thousand should be made for losses, desertions and expiration of service.

Charles Sealsfield, an American novelist, whose romances were extremely popular years ago, died at Solothurn, Switzerland, on the 26th ult., at the age of sixty-seven.

Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers

AN APPEAL FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, July 2, 1864.

To the men and women of Pennsylvania:

Supplies for your wounded in the various hospitals outside of the State, in addition to those furnished by other agencies are again required. Your voluntary care has provided well for those within the State.

At and near Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, Nashville and elsewhere, wounded volunteers from Pennsylvania are suffering from privations.

The regular agents of the State at Washington and Nashville, as well as special agents whom I have sent to other points, concur in representing the sufferings of our brave men from these privations to be most severe and heart-rending. I forbear to go into details.

For substantial and effective relief they must rely, now as heretofore, upon your unostentious zeal and promptness.

The supplies most needed for their immediate use are:

Shirts, drawers, socks and handkerchiefs.
Wines,
Spirituous liquors,
Domestic wines, such as Currant, Elderberry, &c.
Canned fruits and vegetables.
Jellies, jams and preserves.
Apple butter, peach and quince butter.
Onions.
Tobacco.
Arm-slings.
Finger-stalls.
Bed rings and such other articles as you have been in the habit of furnishing.

Some money to purchase fresh, perishable fruits and other articles which cannot be furnished in kind.

Money should be forwarded direct to Colonel Francis Jordan, agent of Pennsylvania, 457 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C., or Colonel James Chamberlin, agent of Pennsylvania, Nashville, Tenn.

Supplies in kind may be sent direct to Col. Jordan or Col. Chamberlin, or to this place, whence they will be immediately forwarded.

To secure abundant supplies, it has never been necessary to do more than let you know that they were needed.

It is not necessary to do more now. I call on you with the certainty that the appeal will be promptly answered.

When any considerable amount of stores shall be contributed from the same neighborhood, I will (subject to the regulations of the U. S.) send persons from the neighborhood with the stores, so they may have the gratification of themselves distributing them among our wounded friends and brothers.

A. G. CURTIN.

General Intelligence.

The foundry of the Erie Railroad Company at Dunkirk was destroyed by fire last Thursday night.

The receipts of the Western New York branch of the Christian Commission at Buffalo to July 1st were $7,432.

A little boy was lost in the woods at Calumet, near Chicago a week ago, and lived on strawberries four days and nights. He was nearly exhausted when some children found him.

The remnant of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers arrived at Cleveland from Washington on Sunday afternoon. They were warmly welcomed and abundantly dined.

The remains of Cols. Creighton and Crane were removed to their last resting place, in Cleveland, on Sunday, amid solemn and imposing ceremonies.

The finest block in the city of Louisville was laid in ruins by fire on Friday morning. The loss is estimated at not less than $3,500,000. The Louisville *Democrat* says the flames "had the power was grand, terrific and uncontrolable."

The Association of Congregational ministers of Massachusetts, met at Springfield last week and concluded on Thursday. They had not a numerously attended session, but they were very harmonious.

Marseilles has suddenly become a great cotton market. From the increased consumption of cotton in Egypt, Turkey, Italy, and other countries on the Mediterranean, it seems destined to supercede Havre, and to become a second Liverpool.

The laborers upon the Boston wharves have demanded and are receiving $4 per day for their work.

Mr. T. Baggs, of London, has applied for a patent of an invention, to protect the bottoms of hulls of iron ships from fouling or corrosion. His plan is to use electricity.

The Police of St. Louis made seven hundred and fifty-four arrests during the month of June; eighty-four of the persons arrested were committed to jail.

Missouri is going into the turpentine business, and promises to furnish the supply cut short by the secession of South Carolina. A Boston company has purchased three thousand acres of pine trees, and is now erecting the necessary works and mills.

The Moderator of the late General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church announces that the 1st of September has been fixed as a fast day, unless the President of the United States may designate an earlier day. That day will, therefore, in accordance with the action into which it was taken, be observed by the United Presbyterian Church.

The musicians of New York are at loggerheads with the theatrical managers, the strife proceeding from a disagreement about the salaries of orchestral performers.

A Dutchman describes New York as "herry fine city. Dey sells sauer-kraut in de streets, schenting each oder, and dey call dat pizziness."

The tobacco sales in the Louisville market, commencing with the first of November, and ending with the 30th of June, amount to 43,187 hogsheads. During the month of June, 9,780 hogsheads changed hands.

Millions of locusts are making their appearance in Wisconsin. Many persons have been so severely bitten by them that they are not excited to live. Their last appearance was in 1849.

A duel was fought between a couple of miners in the Washoe silver mines not long ago with pickaxes. The combatants were placed one rod apart, and advanced to the attack on a given signal. One ran furiously at his opponent, who advanced slowly, with his pickaxe raised to strike. But, before the gap was within about two paces, he suddenly hurled his weapon at his slow moving antagonist, and, hitting him in the eye, put out the sight within, and although he was, after a time, restored to consciousness, the sight of his eye was ruined, and it was considered doubtful if he could survive his injuries.

From Cuba we learn that the *Siglo* newspaper is still under suspension. The protest of its editor, the Count of Pozos Dulces, has been referred to Zambrana, the former censor. The protest says the report of the present censor that the *Siglo* had been ten times suspended, and had also been reprimanded on various occasions is false. The hasty action of the captain-general in suspending the paper has placed him in an embarrassing position, out of which he would gladly extricate himself if he could. He remarked that the present censor has resigned. It is also said the *Siglo* will soon re-appear under the title of *La Epoca*.

The enrollment in the State of Western Virginia includes the names of 35,669 persons.

There is considerable sickness reported in all parts of the Island of Cuba.

The New Secretary of the Treasury—His Views of Finance.

A biographical sketch of Senator Fessenden gives the following: On the subject of finance he has taken a very prominent part in the debates, and especially when any measure was being introduced likely to lead to a future embarrassment of the country, either in its commercial interests or in the revenues of the national treasury. On the subject of "the increase of import duties," in answer to the proposition to stop the importation of foreign goods, Mr. Fessenden, in his place in the Committee of the Whole, in the Senate, on April 28, 1861, said he objected to such a stoppage, adding that the Government had "pledged to the public creditors the revenues derivable from imports as a fund for the payment of the interest on the public debt; and it is not a very good way to increase the revenues of the country for any purpose, or to carry out any honest meeting the obligation which we have thus incurred, by saying we will so legislate as to prevent getting the money necessary to meet this obligation. Such a declaration as to the ultimate effect of what we may do upon the business of the country should not be lost sight of. Some gentlemen seem, in the views they express here, to be actuated by the idea that all we have to do is to get money to meet our obligations. That is the most important thing to be done, unquestionably; but, to use a familiar illustration, *we must take care not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. We must depend, in the future, as in the present, in a very great measure, upon business, upon the industry and the prosperity of the country that affords us means. We are not legislating for to-day alone, or for this year, or for next year.* We may get a few million dollars, more or less, to meet our present obligations; but it is by so doing we throw the business of the country into confusion, or one great branch of that business, and therefore with the prosperity of the country largely, we are to suffer from it in the future, when we shall need no cry just as much, perhaps, as we do to-day; and, therefore, in all our legislation, while we keep in view the great object of getting the means to meet our obligations, we should at the same time remember that *our necessities are to endure through future years, and that we must foster all those sources from which we are to derive revenue in the future*; and, as I said before, when the prosperity of the country is seriously interfered with, we do not make up for it by getting a few millions, more or less, to-day, or three months, or six months, for a great occasion; we do more harm than we do good."

On Saturday about one hundred and fifty of General Hunter's prisoners arrived in Wheeling, (Va.) Among the number were Butler Greer, Pryor Boyd and Charles Wheat who left that city to join the rebel army when the war broke out. Dr. Cracraft, formerly postmaster of that city was also a prisoner, but was released in accordance with an arrangement between the Generals of the two armies.

Personal.

Col. Clusceret, the editor of the *New Nation*, the Fremont organ published in New York, addresses a letter to the Albany *Evening Journal*, in the course of which he says "General Fremont has requested me many times not to attack General Grant." He gives the following record of his life as a soldier: "I entered the Military School of France, and left it as a Second Lieutenant on the first of April, 1848, to join a regiment of which my father was the commander. I served in the French army until the Italian campaign, when I tendered my resignation, being convinced that I could no longer serve France as a soldier without serving the interests of man to the detriment of the people. A short time after, I entered the military services of Italy, and fought through the campaign for Italian independence with Garibaldi. In 1861, becoming satisfied that Louis Napoleon was in fact the ruler of Italy, and the cause of the nation could no longer be served by the army, I applied through Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Turin, to the United States Government for an appointment as Brigadier General in the army of the Union, accompanying my application by official documents, showing that I had gained my military appointment, with the exception of the first two, on the field of battle. Mr. Marsh having informed me two months afterward that my request had been complied with, I gave in my resignation to Victor Emanuel; and set out for America the same day, with a private letter from Garibaldi to General McClellan, and another from one of the most liberal and respected men of the French liberal party to a distinguished Senator in Washington, clearly expressing political sentiments and the motive which induced me to offer my services to the United States. I had also letters of introduction from Mr. Marsh and Count P——to Secretary Seward. I must say that my first impressions of Mr. Cameron were not favorable; he evinced a want of memory, of order, or of loyalty that appeared to me very strange. He entirely disregarded the engagement with me which had caused me to come to this country, and I was at last obliged to accept a position on the staff of Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Colonel, which he most graciously offered me. A short time after, I was assigned to the army of which General Fremont had just been appointed the commander. I was immediately given the command of the forward brigade, and remained with it until the General retired, never having served an hour on his staff. After his retirement of Gen. Fremont I continued in the same post under General Sigel. I had come to fight for a principle, not for a man or a party. On the 14th of October, 1862, I was appointed a Brigadier General for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Cross-Keys, and I left Gen. Weber's command only when I had received evidence that it was not compatible with my character as a gentleman and a soldier to serve any longer in that department."

Abel Stearns, of Los Angelos, California, is the largest cattle and land owner in the United States. This year his stock consisted of 48,000 besides 9000 calves. He lost 7000 cattle last winter through want of food.

Mr. Amos L. White, of Henry county, Tenn., was murdered by guerrillas, on the night of the 5th inst., because he refused to give $10,000 as a ransom for his life. He formerly resided in Rhode Island, where he was favorably known in connection with important manufacturing enterprises.

Gov. Curtin and suit left Harrisburgh last Saturday for York, Sulphur Springs, and was to proceed to Gettysburg on the 4th, to preside at the celebration of the first anniversary of the great battle fought in that vicinity.

Garibaldi has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Free Masons.

Major Addison Garland, one of the highest officers of the Marine Corps, died at the Mare Island barracks, at San Francisco, on the 21st of June. He was the only loyal member of a large Virginia family, but he was thoroughly so. His appointment to the service is dated October, 1821.

A Mrs. Horn whipped two editors in Dubuque a few days ago.

The Wilkesbarre *Record* says: "Mrs. Scherer, wife of our townsman, Christian Scherer, died last Thursday, after a short illness. Some years ago, Mrs. Scherer dreamed that she should die in ten years, and with cholera. As time passed she carried the memory of this singular dream with her, and, as her father had a similar warning, which was verified, she had faith in the dream's premonition. Week before last she told her husband that the time was approaching, and she desired him to go with her to the cemetery to select a lot. He evaded the matter for a time, hoping to divert her mind from the melancholy subject, but she could not forget it. On Friday they appointed to go, but were prevented, and on Saturday again the meddling interfered. On Tuesday Mrs. Scherer was taken sick, and on Thursday she departed."

By the latest steamer from Havana, we learn that Lieut. Gen. Pedro Santana, Marquis de los Cameras, the traitor who sold Dominica to the Spaniards, is dead.

The Governor of Matanzas, Mendelinini, died on Monday last.

The New Military Bill—What is It?

The following is the act as agreed to by both houses—Further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes:

The President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward, or city precinct, or election district of a county, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid the sum of one hundred dollars, and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $200, and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300; one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half the term of enlistment, and the residue at the expiration of his term of service, and in case of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty remaining unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall leave a widow, if not to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota of any part of any town, township, and ward of a city, precinct or election district, or any county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of five days after such a call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part whereof which may be unfilled; and in the case of any such draft, any person drafted shall be accepted or received by the government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in insurrection, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the district or State of the respective sub-divisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in, or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable, no drafted men assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be constructed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge from the army of eighteen years and under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years with or without the consent of his parents or guardian such person so enlisted or mustered shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may deem fit.

Sixth—Section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize and direct provost marshalls under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Seventh—That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at a place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Eighth—All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or city, by reason of their having been in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 4, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited, by him, to the town, ward, city district or State in which they respectively reside.

Ninth—If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost Marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified, as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such, until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost Marshal of his district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under the act.

Tenth and Eleventh—Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter, or in any way affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

The following are the ayes and nays on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin (Mass.), Baxter, Beaman, Blair (West Va.), Blaine, Blow, Boyd, Brooks (N. Y.), Broomall, Davis (Md.), Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Garfield, Gooch, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn.), Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Miller (N. Y.), Moorhead, Morrill (Me.), Morris (N. Y.), Myers, Newell, Norton, Odell, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Randall (Pa.), Rice (Me.), Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn (Ind.), Washburn (Mass.), Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windam, Woodbridge—85.

NAYS—Messrs Wm. J. Allen, Alley, Ancona, Baily, Blaine, Biss, Chandler, Cofroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Frank, Ganson, Grisswold, Harris (Md.), Harris (Ill.), Hutchins, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lofland, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Middleton, Miller (Pa.), Morris (Ohio), Noble, Odell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pruyn, Randall (Pa.), Rice (Mass.), Robinson, Rollins (N. H.), Rollins (Mo.), Ross, Scofield, Steele (N. Y.), Steele (N. J.), Stevens, Stiles, Thomas, Wadsworth, Webster, Wheeler, Winfield—62.

City Intelligence.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

WOMAN SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

A tragic affair occurred at Iron City Park, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, resulting in the almost instant death of Mrs. Maria Hewston, wife of Sergeant Michael Hewston, who has been stationed in this city for some time. From the evidence elicited before the inquest, it would seem that Sergeant Hewston and his wife, to whom he had been wedded some four months, visited the pic-nic held in Iron City Park for the benefit of the Catholic Asylum, on the Fourth. During the afternoon the Sergeant and his wife, with a party of friends, were walking about the grounds of the Park. During their peregrinations the Sergeant thoughtlessly drew a pistol from his pocket and proposed exhibiting his skill as a marksman by shooting a certain leaf on the top of a tree near by. His wife remonstrated with him as to the impropriety of shooting in such a place, and in her eagerness to prevent him from so doing, attempted to wrest the weapon from his hand. In so doing the pistol was discharged, the contents of which entered at the upper end of the breast bone, inclining slightly to the left, severing the artery connected with the heart, which caused her death in a few minutes.

Sergeant Hewston was taken into custody and conveyed to the Mayor's office, and the body of his deceased wife brought to this city. Coroner McClung, on being apprised of this occurrence, summoned a jury to inquire into the facts of the unfortunate occurrence. To correct the erroneous rumors in regard to the affair, and to enable the reader to form a dispassionate conclusion, we give the testimony, as taken before the Coroner's jury, at length:

TESTIMONY.

Elvira Davis, sworn.—I reside at Fehl's hotel; have resided there for one month; am acquainted with Sergeant Hewston and his wife Maria; have been for five months; they have been married about three months; they came down to Mr. Fehl's together for me about three o'clock; he was intoxicated when he came down; got into the cars and went out to Iron City Park; went up to a confectionary stand, and had ice cream and cakes; we then went up to a place further in another stand; he pulled his pistol out of his pocket, and said he would shoot a leaf; I grasped him by the left hand; not the hand that had the pistol; told him not to shoot the leaf; his wife put up her hand

Campaign Miscellany.

CARVING HIS OWN HEADBOARD.

A very singular occurrence was noticed in the 13th Massachusetts on Monday. A sergeant had been engaged in the 2d division hospital, the day previous, in placing upon a number of headboards the names of members of his regiment who had been killed in the late fight, or had died in battle, which were to mark their last resting place. There was one board in excess, said, in a sportive vein, he placed with a lead pencil his own name upon it, and the date of his demise, 20th of June, as his term of service had then expired, and he was about to leave for home. Yesterday morning, while near the front bidding his companions in other regiments a farewell, he was struck in the breast by a 24-pounder Parrott, and instantly killed. His remains were interred to-day, and the very headboard he had unthinkingly inscribed with his own name, was placed over his grave, and, with date, correctly marks for a time his resting place. War blasts hopes at the moment of fruition—shifts life's plans and expectations in a mysterious manner.

HOSPITAL SCENES.

"If you would see the 'wrinkled front of grim visaged war,' visit the hospital after a battle. Go to the operating table and observe the delirium of the subject as the great finger of the relentless surgeon explores his bleeding side. But the poor sufferer is all unconscious, for a surgeon with a towel saturated with ether, and folded cone shape, stands at his head, and while he closely watches the beating of the pulse, applies the blessed neutralizer of pain as he deems necessary. Sometimes the subject lies passive under the severest operation, and at other times he imagines himself again on the battle-field. He curses, raves, taunts the enemy with cowardice, and dares him to come on, until his physical energies exhausted, he sinks into a short sleep and awakes to find his wound dressed, and himself lying weak and nerveless side by side with scores of others in the hospital tent. Here is an officer whose case the surgeon says at a glance is beyond the reach of skill. He was shot through the forehead by a sharpshooter; a small globe of quivering brains protrudes from the wound, and the convulsive gasp, at longer intervals, shows that the poor sufferer is fast approaching the sleep that knows no waking. And yet, the surgeon says he may live in that condition twelve hours longer. Such cases frequently occur. Return to the hospital in the morning. The attendants are bringing out those who died during the night, and laying them wrapped in their blankets, in a row outside the hospital, preparatory to their burial. Go count the little headboards made from cracker boxes, and standing in rows over the graves of the dead under yonder trees. Perchance the form of some acquaintance or soldier friend whose warm hand you grasped but yesterday, may rest beneath one of these unpretending headboards."

THE MOCKING BIRD OF RESACA.

The Atlanta *Appeal* relates the following incident: "In the hottest of the battle of Sunday, a shell came screaming through the air from the works in front of our left. It paused above a point where Gen. Johnston and Gen. Polk were standing, whistled like a top above them, and before exploding whistled half a dozen notes clear as a flie to the drum-like rattle of musketry. The din had scarce died away, and the fragments fallen to the ground, when the attention of the party was directed to one of the upper boughs of a tall tree, where a mocking-bird had begun to imitate the whistle of the shell. Neither the roar of cannon, nor the rain of balls could drive this brave bird from its lofty perch. It sat above the battlefield like a little god of war, its blythe tones warbling over the din of arms.

HOW A UNION SOLDIER DIED.

"Carleton," of the Boston *Journal* describes the death of Edward M. Schneider, 57th Massachusetts regiment, son of Dr. Schneider, the venerable American missionary at Aintab, Turkey. Young Schneider left Phillips Academy, Andover, to enlist. He was only seventeen years old.

On the march from Annapolis, he, though but seventeen years old and unaccustomed to hardship, kept his place in the ranks, not once falling out, from the encampment by the waters of the Chesapeake to the Rapidan. He was slightly wounded on the North Anna, and was sent to Port Royal for transportation to Washington, but, of his own accord, returned to his regiment, joining at Coal Harbor. While preparing for the charge on the enemy's works on the 17th, beyond the Dunn house, he said to the chaplain, "I intend to be the first one to enter their works."

The charge was made. How grandly they moved through the woods! How quickly they swept up the rebel line of defensive works, like an ocean billow upon a breakwater, rolling over it, engulphing all beyond! The brave young soldier tried to make good his words. With eager feet he led the advance, breaking out from the line and keeping a rod or two in advance.

He was almost there—not quite—almost near enough to feel the hot flash of the rebel musketry in his face—near enough to be covered with the sulphurous cloud from the cannon—when he fell shot through the body.

He was carried to the hospital, with six hundred and fifty of his division comrades. He lay all night with his wound undressed, awaiting his turn. There was not a murmur from his lips. The chaplain looked at his wound.

"What do you think of it?" Seeing that it was mortal, he could not articulate a reply: neither could he restrain his tears. He remembered the last injunction of the young soldier's older sister, "I commit him to your care." The young hero interpreted the meaning of the tears, that his wound was mortal. "Do not weep," he said; "it is God's will, I will. You would write to my father and tell him that I have tried to do my duty to my country and to God." He disposed of his effects, giving ten dollars to the Christian Commission, twenty dollars to the American Board, and trifles to his friends. Then, in the simplicity of his heart, he said: "I have a good many friends, schoolmates, and comrades. They will want to know where I am, and how I am getting on. You can let them know I am gone, and that I die content. And, Chaplain, the boys in the regiment, I want you to tell them to stand by the dear old flag! And there is my brother in the navy, write to him and tell him to stand by the flag and offer up to the cross of Christ!"

The Surgeon came and examined the wound —"It is my duty to tell you that you will soon go home," he said.

"Yes, doctor, I am soon going home. I am not afraid to die. I don't know how the valley will be when I get to it, but it is all bright now." Then gathering up his waning strength, he repeated the verses often sung by the soldiers, who, amid all the whirl and excitement of the camp and battlefield, never forget those whom they have left behind them—mother, sister, father, brother. Calmly, clearly, distinctly, he repeated these lines, the chorus of the song:

"Soon with angels I'll be marching,
With bright laurels on my brow;
I have for my country fallen,
Who will care for mother now?"

The night wore away. Death came on apace. He suffered intense pain, but not a murmur escaped his lips. Sabbath morning came, and with the coming of light he passed away.

Coal—A Geographical Question.

The various kinds of coal with which we are acquainted are believed to be of vegetable origin, the remains of forests of a former epoch, and the theories as to their formation are well known; but there appears to be one fact connected with the subject which, as far as we can learn, has been entirely overlooked, and which will go to prove that the trees and plants which are now furnished in all parts of the world, differ from those of the epoch to which we allude. When wood and land plants of any description are burned, we always find that the ashes which remain contain carbonate of potash, from which source that alkali is principally supplied. On the other hand, when sea-plants are burned their ashes abound in carbonate of soda, and until of late years this salt was entirely derived from that source; it is now, however, also obtained from common salt.

We have, therefore, a supply of these two alkaline salts, the one from the ashes of land plants, and the other from the ashes of sea plants. But as we find neither the one salt nor the other in the asnes of any coal that we have examined, and as we do not find any account of these alkaline bodies being found by any other analyst in any variety of coal, we have reason to infer that coal was not derived from a vegetable kingdom similar to that with which the earth now abounds.

Now, neither wood nor coal contain the substances which they respectively afford by destructive distillation; but the elements of each being liberated by heat unite and form certain well-known compounds, those produced by wood essentially differing from those produced by coal under the same circumstances, and whilst the ashes of the wood charcoal afford carbonate of potass, the charcoal or coke of coal does not, as we have before said, yield that substance.

We readily admit that the elements constituting wood might, under certain changes in the earth during its transformation into coal, so that the destructive distillation of coal in the present day may give rise to products differing from those of wood similarly treated; but, we would ask, what has become of so imperishable a compound as the carbonate of potass, in coal? If coal be derived from forests similar to those of our own time, it ought to contain? We might also ask a similar question as regards carbonate of soda, supposing it to be contended that the origin of coal has been from seaplants.

THE CANADA OIL REGIONS.—Notwithstanding the cry about the diminution of the oil supply, we are constantly hearing of further discoveries where the wells turn out even better than had been anticipated. The following, from a correspondent of the Chatham, (Canada) *Reformer*, is of importance with respect to the new wells at Bothwell:

He says that the flow of oil from the Chamberlain's well has fallen off very considerably, and yields now little more than from ten to twelve barrels per day; whereas, on the other hand, the flow from Mr. Colville's well has increased in about the same proportion, and now yields twenty barrels. Messrs. Colville met with a very serious loss on Monday night, just in the midst of their good fortune. It appears that Mr. James Colville accidentally left a tank in which a large quantity of oil then being pumped. He held in his hand a close lantern, believing it perfectly safe; but, in order to hold it up to examine more closely, the gas issuing from the mouth of the pipe in some unaccountable manner communicated with the light, and an immediate explosion was the consequence. The oil and tanks were, of course, at once in a blaze, which no exertions could allay, and those who witnessed it speaks of the sight as terrific. The tank contained from fifteen to twenty barrels of oil, which was all lost, and an adjoining tank containing little or no oil, was also considerably damaged. This one, however, was repaired the next day, and the pumps set agoing, so that the loss, which will soon be made good, will merely have the effect of still further stimulating the exertions of the proprietors. Of all the other wells the sinking, drilling and pumping are favorably going on, and I may on a future occasion report progress.

The Methodist General Conference has taken measures to secure the celebration of the centenary of Methodism in this country, which occurs this year. The services of the celebration are to commence on the first Tuesday in October, 1864, and continue through the month at such times and places as may best suit the convenience of the various societies.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
OF
$200,000,000.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, for five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT INDUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

THE FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $748,865,600. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,807,136, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM $50 UP TO ANY MAGNITUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist.

They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in currency by the

1st National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public Money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

Afford Every Facility to Subscribers.

je25-ow

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq., a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. 1y2-2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 59 Colwell street, a well finished 2 story house, in a quiet and retired place, yet easy of access by street cars on Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN.
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to S. S. BRYAN.
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIVE ACRE LOT, on Pennsylvania avenue, a beautiful location for a residence, three miles from the city. Terms easy. Inquire of C. B. REELY,
Je 18-3w Diamond street.

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 330 feet, within three fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yards; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, nail factories, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

FICKEN, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This long established and well-known Hotel, nearly adjoining the beautiful Park of the celebrated Congress Spring, will be

OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS,
On the 1st day of June.

It has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, by the addition of many suites of commodious rooms, and a splendid Concert and Dining Saloon.

No pains will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of the house, and everything that the Proprietors can procure will be provided for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

je4-cm HATHORN & McOMBER, Pro's.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.
ly25

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghenies 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possess superior attractions. The cool shades and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, only from the best surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

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JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.
ly25

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Thro Accom.n.... 5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r..12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss.11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:20 n m
John'n Accm'n.... 3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n..... 10:00 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 9:15 a m
2d do ..11:40 a m	2d do ..8:35 a m
3d do ..3:50 p m	3d do ..1:35 p m
4th do ..6:00 p m	4th do ..9:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express.... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Phila. " ..... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Mail " ..... 7:20 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 9:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:30 p m.

Allanse Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8 1er m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d " ..... 6:15 p m	2d " ..... 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 12:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 2:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
" ..... 1:35 p. m.	do ..2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation..10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..1:45 p. m.	

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia
S. M. Pettingill.....New York

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....138 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Butter Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
C. R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 122 Second street
King & Poinsett.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and Cherry alley.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.& 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
S. W. Spencer.....256 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Founcies.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Pebre st.
Patterson, Bridge & Co., Greenwood st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
W. Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....136 and 138 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Thasen & Son.....126 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....87 Third street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Pittsburgh
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Bellevue.....Harrisburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Coleman & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....92 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....86 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
Thomas M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackey.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....132 Fourth street.
Arthur & Riddle.....132 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Livery Stables.
James Dain & Son.....410 Penn street.

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Bar.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....15 Water st.

Notions.
Fetterolf & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Hall & Co.....Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....72 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
C. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Pictures Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shanb & McDonald...Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....81 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
C. Torrence.....139 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Depot.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilhelm.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Breckenridge.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Cherry.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Streuber.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. A. Ashelman.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmundson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
Klein & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....167 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
au22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLEE & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers nes; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Reterts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

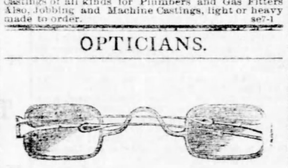
UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Tenuette Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID K. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se9

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Shop, Slitting and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,
Thermometers and Barometers,
SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,
NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh.
jn6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in vision can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. J. DIAMOND.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 56 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and has received by an expert eye. It must meet the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and action as in the natural limb.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all Kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and most in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is exceedingly healthful to the skin, and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft water, in cold water, &c., we refer to the following certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the United field, as sanitary commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tested, and can therefore speak from personal knowledge what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Headquarters 1st Regiment of the 12th, 18th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. BRICE'S, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. WIGHTMAN & CO., Quartermaster 18th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAGE, Depot Commissary Msmfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellency and qualities of the CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
☞ Cash paid for all Kinds of leather finished or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c22-1

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Bid	Asked	Sales	Div'd May 5
50	Exchange	—	71¾	100	5
50	Citizens	—	70¾	40	5
50	Pittsburgh	—	69¾	30	5
50	Allegheny	—	60	10	5
50	Mechanics	—	63¾	10	5
50	Iron City	—	53¾	4	4
50	M. & M.	—	59¾	4	4
50	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	110	—	—	—
50	First National Ally	—	110	10	$2.00
50	Manchester (saving	—	53¾	100	4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	June $6.00	
50	Western	—	53¾	May 2.50	
50	Monongahela	54	—	24	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	52	—	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	94	97	—	—
25	Allegheny	—	28½	—	—
25	People's	—	28	—	—
50	Penn	—	83½	—	4
	BRIDGE.				
50	Monongahela	—	28¾	—	—
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	—
50	Hand Street	—	—	—	—
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	31½	—	—
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	15	—	—	14
50	Connellsville	11	12½	—	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	13	13¾	14¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	—	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	50
100	Erie & Mauch'ter	60	70	65	—
50	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	95	—	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88¾	—
25	Allegheny	33	—	38	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5

TUESDAY, July 5—P. M.

There is usually a short period of great activity in our local money market, incident to the July settlements. This year, under such an abundant supply of money so generally diffused among all classes of business men, the loan houses will not be called upon for any great supply of accommodations. We are of the opinion that the semi-annual balances will be promptly met, as a general thing, from the cash on hand, without much recourse to borrowing. The "cash business" is the ruling practice in the various departments of trade, and it is to be greatly desired that it shall so continue.

—The sale of Stocks at M'Ilwaine's Auction Rooms, last evening, was limited to a few shares of the Allegheny and the Merchants and Manufacturers Banks—10 of the former at 59¼, and 20 of the latter at 60. Some hundred shares of the cheap railroad stocks were offered, but received no bids. There appears to be no disposition to invest in the Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh and Connellsville, or the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad stocks by our capitalists. A few weeks ago the Allegheny Valley sold at 17, last evening 12½ was bid for it.

—A writer in one of the leading eastern journal, who signs himself a "Veteran Observer," and who is doubtless some intelligent retired merchant, communicates some practical ideas on the subject of the much discussed gold question. Exception is taken to the general received theory that the redundancy of the currency is the principal cause of the high premium. It will be recollected that after the fall of Vicksburgh, the premium on gold fell one half, yet the currency was not contracted, but on the contrary increasing. Mr. Chase said give us *victories* and gold will fall. The decline however, will not be *permanent*. Since the rebellion began our military condition was never half so good as it is *now*. The prospects are most cheering. The successes of the last six weeks are of such a decided character, that in the opinion of every military, as well as every good-sense observer, the rebel armies will be wasted and destroyed within six months whether we gain any more victories or not. But happen what may, gold will not return to a low price unless the facts of *commerce are materially changed*. Considering the question from a war stand point, under a general suspension of specie payments, we will state first, the fact that from the time that Treasury notes became *legal tenders*, gold became *merchandise*, and as such is governed by the same laws of trade as wheat and corn—the *rotation of* the twentieth of June, there was no sensible difference in the bulk of currency. But *gold rose more than thirty per cent in spite of decided military successes*. It was hard to believe; *supply and demand*. From the first of last May to that there were no reverses attending the advances of our army under General Grant, when the premium on gold was steadily rising, so accustomed were we to regard the gold market as a sort of military barometer and almost unerring in its indications. We must look for other causes which are the true ones. Gold is merchandise, subject to the same laws, and although we are the greatest gold producing country in the world, yet we are the most extravagant people in purchasing *foreign* luxuries. Hence it is that England and France are so anxious to keep on good terms with us. But what is the amount of gold which these foreign luxuries have cost us in one year:

The specie export from New York, from July 1 to April 8, amounted to	$35,221,000
Add since May 1	10,942,000
Total to date	$45,221,000
Against same time 1863	$1,915,000

Increased specie export since July 1... $4,306,000

Add to this the amount of shipments from California of the precious metal, a return of which was recently made, and you have the startling figures that within twelve months we have sent *seventy millions of gold to foreign countries*. This is equal to the whole production of the country, without regard to the wants for manufacture, and hoarding and other purposes. And, besides, the aggregate of increased imports and diminished exports amounts to more than that. Then, again, there is a constant demand for gold to pay customs. Although this does not take it out of the country, yet it is no less a demand for it.

We come now to the final result. You have the actual condition of things, in which a hundred men are seeking to buy gold, when there is something less than they want in market. Gold rises when that is the case, and falls when it is not. In fine, *the laws of political economy are and must be obeyed*, in spite of any theories about currency or war. How long will this state of things last? It will last till *the present relations* of gold and trade are *changed*. But let speculators beware. There is now the most positive indication that this state of things will be changed. *First*. The heavy tariff now enacted must diminish importations. *Secondly*. The time has come when the Government can, with propriety, borrow money in Europe, and that will, to some extent, diminish the demand for gold. *Thirdly*. The production of gold will be the least this year by twenty millions. New mines are constantly opened, and the immigration in the gold region is immense.

Yesterday's New York *Times* says: "The rates for money were dear throughout the week, and supply especially difficult on Thursday and Friday, when large differences were paid to carry over stock five or ten days. The withdrawal of the additional $33,000,000 of the loan of 1861, proposed to have been awarded to-morrow to will, no doubt, contribute to unset the market for money this week, as the payments of the previous $12,000,000 had seriously disturbed it.

"The import entries and export clearances were both quite heavy and the custom duties improved on the previous week or two, some considerable withdrawals from bond being made on the last day of June in anticipation of the new tariff.

"The import entries of the past week amount to $4,511,049, against $6,911,09 same week last season. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $4,179,985, against $4,211,468 same week in 1863. The export of specie is $681,-000, against $295,000 same week last year. The customs for the week are $1,902,000.

—The acting Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the proposals for the balance of the $75,000,000 loan, corresponding with that payable in 1881, is withdrawn and that all proposals will be immediately returned to the offerers. This movement indicates a new financial policy on the part of the successor of Mr. Chase, the main feature of which will probably be made manifest to the public in the course of a few days.

—The following National banks were authorized from June 25 to July 1, inclusive:

Name.	*Location.*	*Capital.*
First	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	$150,000
Mechanics'	Chicago, Ill	250,000
National	Fort Pitt, Pa., N. Y	200,000
Nat'l B'k Newburg	Newburg, N. Y	800,000
Second	Meadville, Chunk, Pa	100,000
First	Battleboro', Vt	400,000
First	Sing Sing, N. Y	75,000
Deposit	Deposit, N. Y	125,000
First	Wilmington, Del	100,000
First	Greenfield, Mass	200,000
Aggregate capital		$2,050,000
Previously reported		61,065,200

Whole number of National banks authorized to date 674, with a total capital of $63,115,200

Under section 24 of the new National Currency act all banking associations that have a certificate of organization dated prior to the first Monday in July are expected to make a report on that day, whether they have commenced business or not. The same rule will hold with reference to banks organized prior to the first Monday in October, January and April, and the effect of this decision, under the law, of the Comptroller of the Currency will be to make the statistics of the Currency Bureau very accurate and reliable, and will mark the progress of the National banking system from quarter to quarter with the utmost accuracy.

The monthly reports prescribed in the same section, being entirely different from the quarterly reports, will also be expected to be made regularly and promptly. The National banks will thus be called upon for two reports this month.

And as the new act the State banks are not required to send statements of their circulating notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, as formerly under the old law. Such statements should now be made to the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, July 5, 1864.

Business yesterday was not active. The demand for the leading articles was restricted to small amounts to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather continues very hot. Our rivers continue closed for all purposes of navigation. July being the month for our usual summer harvest, this comes in for its usual share of neglect. Among the sales made we note as follows:

MESS PORK—The market was firm but unsettled. The rates are nominal; we omit them.

LARD OIL—The market was very firm, prices have further advanced; we note small sales of No. 1 at $1 45 and No. 2 at $1 35 per gallon.

DRIED BEEF was in moderate request; sales of 500 lbs. canvassed at 20c.

LARD was inquired for; sales 6 packages Pc.

BUTTER—There was not much doing in this article; prices have undergone no change viz: 20@22c.

EGGS were scarce; they would command 24c @25 readily. We notice shipments east.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm with a fair local demand. The stock on hand is not large. The receipts were light. Among the sales we note as follows: Extra Family choice brands, at 150 bbls, $10; 700 bbls, $9 50@$10 00; 125 bbls, do, $9 75; 50 bbls $9 50@10; sales Country Extra Family $9 50.

WHISKY—There was nothing done worthy of notice. We quote nominally at $1 80 per gal. The stock in first hands is not large.

BACON—The supply in first hands is not large and is daily being diminished. Holders are enabled to obtain any figures they choose to demand. The sales are 9,500 lbs Shoulders at 14½@15c; 7,000 lbs S. C. Hams at 24@25c; 18 000 lbs Sides at 16c; Plain Hams were held at 18@19c; Plain Canvassed at 22c; Country meat sold lower.

SALT—The market was firm and holders were asking an advance. Sales 300 bbls No. 1 at $2 75, delivered.

GRAIN—The market was firm for most descriptions. The stock on hand is not large. Wheat was firm and inquired for. We quote nominally at 2 30@2 40; White, $1 85@1 90. Oats was a shade higher. Sales 500 bush from store at $1; 150 do at 95c. Corn was unchanged. Sales 275 bush at $1 35@1 40; 300 do on private terms. Barley and Rye were dull and prices uncertain.

BRAN met with ready sale; 4 tuns were disposed of at $1 45 ₱ cwt.

FEATHERS—Western sell in small parcels at 65c.

HAY—The demand was in advance of the supply; former prices were sustained. Sales of eight loads old at the scales at $30@35. 3 do new, at $20@25.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good demand for this article; holders generally are asking an advance. Sales of 40 boxes W. R. at 16@17c.

GROCERIES—The market was excited but firm. Sales of Rio in small parcels were as follows: Sugar—Cuba, 22½@23c; Porto Rico, 22½@ 23c; New Orleans, 23@24c; Crushed, 30@30½c; A Coffee, 20c; B Coffee, 18½c. Molasses was firm at $1 10@1 15 ₱ gallon. Coffee—Rio was held at 45½@46c.

DRIED FRUIT was unchanged, with small sales of apples at 11@12c; peaches, 18@19c ₱ lb.

POTATOES were dull and prices nominal.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, July 6, 1864.

Business yesterday was not active. The high prices that were demanded by holders prevented dealers from taking hold with freedom. Prices in the East continue to favor holders. The stock in this market is not large. The receipts of Crude by the Allegheny river since our last issue amount to 1,000 bbls. Shippers have to pay pretty steep figures for the transportation of oil from the wells at the present time. Several sales of oil were under negotiation when we left the market. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

CRUDE OIL—Holders were firm, but buyers, however, did not come forward with freedom. The high prices demanded operated as a check on the sales; the nominal rates were 41½@42c, packages returned, and 44c, packages included. Among the sales were 70 bbls, barrels returned, at 42c; 70 bbls do at same figures; 200 bbls do at 42c; 228 bbls do at 42c. We heard of no transactions packages included.

REFINED OIL—The market was quiet, and the sales made were not large; prices in the east continue to rule high. The sales were as follows: 500 bbls free, immediate delivery, at 82c—small lots were held at 85c; 500 bbls free, August delivered, at 83c; 50 bbls straw to white at 80c, on the spot.

Rendeam and *Naptha* were neglected. We did not learn of a single transaction.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

G. S. Long	221	Wilson & Kauffman	81
R. Ashworth	90	J. Gallagher	150
J. Lindsay	107	J. Wilkins	221
W. McKeown	148		
A. R. Davis	175	Total	1543
McCrivey & Miller	561		

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R.R

GOING EAST.

Wm. McKeown 245 bbls ref. for Philadelphia.

McKesco Co. 71 bbls ref. for New York.

J. Gracie & Co. 51 bbls. ref. for Philadelphia.

K. Knox & Co, 71 bbls. tar for Philadelphia.

G. S. Long & Co. 60 bbls ref. for Philadelphia.

Petrona Co. 100 bb s ref. for Philadelphia.

Boston Wool Market.

The market has been quiet in compulsion during the past week, being nearly bare of domestic staple. The limited transactions, however, have been at very full prices, which have touched a higher figure than heretofore recorded. At present rates, consumers are disposed to pay every pound of wool offering, as no delip is being secured at a cost which must necessitate the opening of the market at a very large advance.

The current consumption is immense, and the hiatus in Eastern trade is likely to last no longer than the couple of weeks which must elapse before the imports can be restored with a fair assortment of new wool.

As might be expected under the circumstances, prices have rapidly tended up of late in the direction of the growing districts, and are at present relatively much higher at the West than in the Eastern markets. At the commencement of operations in the new clip, considerable lots of fair Michigan and Ohio wool were secured at 75@80c ₱ lb. But as the rates of gold and commercial values in general mounted up, and buyers were seen in numbers and earnest, in the views of growers become correspondingly elevated; till, at the present time, with about one-third of the year's crop sold out of first hands, prices have gone up a figure which for the time being has checked legit mate operations, and caused even the boldest speculators to pause. Our correspondent's letters confirm us that the latter have lately been buying right and left in the extreme Northwest—Iowa, Minnesota, &c., almost without regard to quality, and have thereby been induced to hold up at $1 in Ohio and Pennsylvania, when admonished, by the sheer exhaustion of the "sinews of war," that "discretion was the better part of valor."

The stocks of domestic staple now en route from the interior, and which will shortly be available for consumption at a period much in advance of the customary receipt of the new clip, must prove a timely relief to manufacturers who have large orders for Fall goods yet unfilled. Some of them have been disposed to fall back upon the foreign staple, the finer grades of which are in moderate supply. But the enhancement in prices of exchange, added to the high import duties, have lately enhanced the cost of these descriptions, so that they are neither offered nor taken out sparingly and for special uses, though prices are constantly tending up.

The sale of domestics for the week foot up not over 300,000 lbs, at a range of 65@81 ₱ lb for fleece (and including a lot of 30,000 lbs fine Ohio at the outside figure), and 87½@$1 for super and extra pulled. In California we note a sale of 50, 000 lbs choice quality at 55c ₱ lb. In foreign, sales of some 500 bales all descriptions, including 344 do Cape at 60@65c, small lots of Mestiza at 59@60, fine scoured Odessa at $ 70, and part of an invoice from Port Phillip, Australia—*ne plus ultra* of Saxony wool, and probably the finest specimen of staple ever offered in this market—at $5 50 ₱ lb.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

We quote as closing rates:

Iron Mountain, No. 1, hot blast	₱ ton, $65@70
Iron Mountain, No. 2, hot blast	60@65
Pilot Knob, No. 1, hot blast	65@70
Pilot Knob, No. 2, hot blast	60@65
Receipts of Pig Iron during week	310 tons.
Receipts pig iron since Jan. 1, 1864	10,705 tons.
Receipts during same period in 1863	8,467 tons.

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Valle quote:

Cold blast (car wheel)	₱ ton, $70
Cold malleable	80
Hot blast No. 1	70
Hot blast No. 2	60
Bank ore	10
Surface ore	5

Boston Iron Market.

The market has been very firm both for the crude and manufactured article, and prices have materially advanced. Scotch Pig is higher and has been selling at irregular prices; small lots No. 1 Gartsherrie brand, at $70 ₱ ton, now held at $70 and upwards, 4 months. American No. 1 has sold at $64@66 ₱ ton, cash, but none now offering at the inside figure. English bar is unsettled and in demand at much higher rates. We quote common at $155 @160, and refined at $165@180 ₱ ton, per ton, cash. Refined has sold in New York, the past week, as high as $230, and common at $190 per ton. In Russia Sheet, sales 50 packs at 27¼@ ₱ lb, cash, and one lot held at 30c. Assorted sizes have advanced to 8¾@8½c ₱ lb, cash and 4 mos.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Copper Market

Copper—The market is very firm and higher for all descriptions, with light stock and diminished production, owing to the scarcity and high price of mining labor. Notwithstanding prices are relatively higher here than in the foreign market, there is a brisk export, aside from the consumptive demand, based upon the high rates of exchange. At home the article begins to sympathize strongly with the extreme rates and upward range of the precious metals. Sheathing has advanced to 62c; yellow sheathing Metal at 44c per lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 60c; yellow metal Bolts at 46c. Ingot has advanced to 46@47c per lb, cash, with sales of 250,000 lbs Lake in New York at 43c. Old Copper selling at 45c per lb cash.—*Bulletin.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Martin O & B, 2 cars iron; Jas Wilkins, 153 bbls crude oil, McKeever, 88 do, D Long & Co, 75 do; E. McMath, 10 sacks grain; J McCreedy, 3 do wool.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—White Bros & Co, 39 pkgs; R M Gee, 14 pcs marble; J Moorhead, 765 bars iron; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1693 blooms; Park & McCurdy, 184 plates copper; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 20 bdls lard; J B Floyd, 7,00 feet lumber; Thos Parry 1 car slate, Singmer, Nimick & Co, 405 bbls flour; Thomas M Howe, 5 bbls copper; Thomas Moore 569 bgs rye; Wattmore, Wolfs, Duff & Co, 10 bbls bdls forks; Moffatt & Old, 6 pkgs; J Herbert, 185 sks oats; perkins & Co, 39 bdls paper; Gumbert & Son, 50 bbls whisky; Hitchcock, M'Creary & Co, 95 sks corn; Ross & Keil, 211 bags Ohio flour.

Per Pitt. Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—W Guckenhimer, 10 bbls whisky; Arsenal, 200 bxs cartridges; W R Bagg, 30 roll cloth, 4 bbls gum; McAlister & Bare, 3 cradles tobacco; Lyd d & Co, 6 box stoves; L Lingham, 2 cars lumber; W McChesney, 1 car cooper stuff; Lambert & Co, 6 doz tugs; Watt & Wilson 6 d do, 10 doz wash boards; Little & Trimble, 5 doz tubs, 10 do wash boards; S Ewart & Co, 25 do buckets; D Ilsworth & Co, 10 do wash boards, W P Townsand, 24 pkgs; Perkins & Co, 10 bdls paper, 1 bag potatoes; Jno Mullen, 1 car scrap iron; Kiest & Co, 1 car clay; Beckham & Co, 6 ton mowers, 6 wool mowers; J Y McLaughlin, 342 dry hides

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Money less stringent at 7; sterling 109½; Gold firmer, opening at 235@238, advancing to 240@248, and closing at 244. Government stock firmer; 5-20 Coupons 105@105¾; 7-30 Treasury Notes, October and April, 101. New York stock very dull.

C. & R. I.	113¾	Erie	115½
Chicago & Alton	99	Hudson	135
N. W	53¼	C. & Pitts'h	112⅝
N. Y. pref'd	90	Treasury 7-30's	103⅝
Illinois Certificate's	95	5-20 Reg	104¼
Ill. Scrip	132	Ohio & Miss	52
R. I. G	140	Gold closed at	240
N. Y. C	134½		

The *Commercial* says: Gold was dull this morning, but with the apprehension that the President will not sign the act repealing the Gold Bill; consequently there were no transactions at the gold room or stock board, and private parties, keeping up old quotations, opened at 240.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day were as follows:

Bay State	19	Huron	57
Central	55	Franklin	52½
Copper Falls	34	Minnesota	41½
North Western	11	Rockland	12½

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.

COTTON is better at $1 51@1 55.

FLOUR—State and Western firmer; to fine lots on spot, without decided change; $10 00@ 10 95 for State; $11@11 50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 55@12 for trade brand, market closing steady. Included in sales were 16,000 bbls. Obts was a shade higher. Sales 500 bush from store at $1; 150 do at 95c. Corn was unchanged. Sales 275 bush at $1 35@1 40; 300 do on private terms. Barley and Rye were dull and prices uncertain.

BRAN met with ready sale; 4 tuns were disposed of at $1 45 ₱ cwt.

FEATHERS—Western sold in small parcels at 65c.

HAY—The demand was in advance of the supply; former prices were sustained. Sales of eight loads old at the scales at $30@35. 3 do new, at $20@25.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good demand for this article; holders generally are asking an advance. Sales of 40 boxes W. R. at 16@17c.

GROCERIES—The market was excited but firm. Sales of Rio in small parcels were as follows: Sugar—Cuba, 22½@23c; Porto Rico, 22½@ 23c; New Orleans, 23@24c; Crushed, 30@30½c; A Coffee, 20c; B Coffee, 18½c. Molasses was firm at $1 10@1 15 ₱ gallon. Coffee—Rio was held at 45½@46c.

DRIED FRUIT was unchanged, with small sales of apples at 11@12c; peaches, 18@19c ₱ lb.

POTATOES were dull and prices nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

TRADE very dull.

FLOUR FIRM; all sales unimportant; superfine, $8 50@; extra, $9 25@9 75.

WHEAT firm. Red, $2 40; white, $2 50.

CORN steady. Yellow, $1 60.

PROVISIONS excited. Refined in bond, 80@85c; do free, 90@95c.

WHISKY unsettled, and held at $1 90.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO July, 5.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; Spring Extra, $10 5; Red winter, extra, $11 50.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 1 Mill Spring $2 15 Chicago Spring No. 2 at $2 05.

CORN—Firm but dull; sales $1 36 for No. 2.

OATS—$0 70 for No. 1 Western.

WHISKY $1 75@$1 74½.

FREIGHTS to NEW YORK—Wheat, 18; Corn, 16.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 26,100; Wheat, 132,193; Corn 136,481; Oats, 12,500.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 2131; Wheat 104,000; Corn, 121,500; Oats, 37,40.

Boston Oil Market.

OIL—The market for Linseed is firmer; sales at $1 60@1 62½ ₱ gallon, cash. Lard Oil is firm. Sales of No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; extra $1 25@ 1 30 cash. Red Oil is selling at $1 05@1 10 per gallon for dashed and unrefined. Fish Oils are selling at $35@36 per bbl for Shore, Bank and Straits. Sperm is firm and prices are advancing. Sales of crude at $2 85; refined is held at $3 25@3 30. Whale Oil very firm. Sales of crude at $1 17@1 20; refined $1 30 per gallon.

The market for Petroleum has been much excited by the proposal, understood to emanate from the Treasury Department, to introduce a supplementary tax bill at the heel of the session next week. Interesting rumors are rife on this and other domestic products. Speculation has been rampant on the strength of this rumor. Prices in consequence have rapidly advanced, and at present it is held at a figure which checks both the consumption and export movement. We quote crude at 50@52c; refined at 70@71c in bond and 80@82c per gal. duty paid, including Kerosene. Naptha is selling at 88@90c per gallon.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Fish Market.

Fish—The receipts of new Codfish have been quite liberal of late, but the market for this article, as well as for all other kinds of dried and pickled fish, is kept pretty steady by the high prices and scarcity of meats, for all the former are now substituted in general consumption. Sales of Grand Bank at $6 25@6 50; Bay Dunby, $5@5 75; Shore, $6@6 75; small, $4 50@5 00; and $3 25@5 50 packed. New Haddock is selling at $2 75@3; Pollock, $4@4 50. Old Mackerel of the better grands are very firm at full previous rates. New have materially advanced, with sales of No. 3 large at $10 50@11, and medium at $8 75@9 per barrel. Alewives are scarce and higher at $7 per. American and $8 50@9 for English. Pickled Herring are selling at $5 50@6 00 per bbl for common and Labrador.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Hemp Market.

The market continues very firm, and sales comprise 54 bales undressed at $120; 16 do at $125; 100 do in lots at $126 74 and 48 do at $127; 21 do at $155; 8 do at $160; 24 do at $163; and 161 do dressed at $200 per ton.

Still Higher.

One load of Spring wheat was sold on the street yesterday at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Sales of Fall wheat were freely made at $1 75 ₱ bushel. These are undoubtedly the highest rates wheat ever commanded in our market.—*Peoria Transcript*, 30.

The Oil Business.

Petroleum is said to be rapidly superceding all other kinds of oil in use on the English railroads.

A correspondent in the Oil Regions writes to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* as follows:

Above Oil City and upon the Allegheny river, between that city and Titusville, there are a number of pumping oil wells. These produce from six to ten barrels each per day. I heard of one producing twenty. I did not see it, and doubt it extremely. These pumping wells in the river itself produce a finer, and therefore more valuable oil than that found in the great wells upon Oil Creek.

At the mouth of the creek, ten days since, there was a grand smash-up of flatboats, laden with oil. They are in the habit of getting unladen boats up the creek as far as they can, and then loading them. While the loading is progressing, they dam up the branches of the creek above until they have stopped a large amount of water. Then, at a concerted time, the sluices are opened and an artificial flood is had, and the ladened boats floating into the Allegheny with their oily burden. This smash-up occurred during one of those freshets.

The Oil City *Monitor* has the following very sen ible suggestions relative to oil enterprises:

"We have given the subject a good deal of thought and investigation, and have had some practical knowledge of mining for gold in California, and for coal and oil in Pennsylvania; but it seems to us that to-day the mining for oil, judiciously, promises more certain and larger profits than the mining for any other product.

The hills and valleys of Schuylkill, Carbon, Lehigh and Alleghenny, present sinkholes in which hundreds of thousands have been wasted. So of the lead and copper regions of our country. The fascination of becoming speedily and fabulously wealthy by investing a few dollars in an oil well, has ceased, and capitalists have engaged in the business, with a view to prosecute it with whatever expense may be necessary, with a good prospect of substantial and remunerative profits.

There are twenty vessels loading with Petroleum at Philadelphia for Liverpool, Cork, Glasgow, Falmouth, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Marseilles and Bremen. Their cargoes will comprise 28,595 barrels of refined and 11,700 barrels of crude Petroleum. During the past week the receipts of petroleum at that port were 9,080 barrels of crude and 7,900 barrels of refined. Since the first of January last there has been exported from Philadelphia 2,314,751 gallons of petroleum, being less by 1,217,353 than was exported in the corresponding period of 1863.

SPECIAL SALE OF

DRESS GOODS,

AT OLD PRICES,

And many grades less than old prices. Dress Goods as low as 20 and 25 cents per yard, fast colors, being much cheaper than Prints. No advance in Goods asked during the coming week. Bargains really to be had at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market Street.

jy2

FEATHERS.—A prime article of Live Geese Feathers, always on hand and for sale by

R. H. KING,

jy16 No. 211 Liberty street

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

Steamboats Built at Pittsburgh from January 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864.

STEAM BOAT BUILDING FOR 1863.

The following is a list of steamers built and registered in this district for the year 1863, together with the tonnage. The number built for that year amount to 82 boats. Our variousship yards are taxed to their utmost capacity. There were probably as many boats refused as there were built.

1863.	*Name.*	*Captain.*	*Where built.*	*Ton.*
Jan. 5	Armada,	Johnston,	California	200
	13 Armenia,	McCallam,	Brownsville	298
	29 Nevada,	Brickell,	Bellvernon	206
Feb.	10 Fairchild,	Dravo,	Murraysville	245
	11 Argosy,	Reed,	Monongahela City	249
	21 Jenny Rogers,	Rogers,	Elizabeth	261
	23 Schuyler,	Hancock,	Bellvernon	242
Mh.	19 Majestic,	Keiser,	Shunsetown	649
	28 Davenport,	Gray,	California	249
Apl.	9 Lillie Martin,	Martin,	Freedom	211
	11 Carrie Jacobs,	Johnson,	Brownsville	156
	18 Jas. R. Gordon,	S. French,	Freedom	254
	23 Fox, Abrams,	Brownsville		75
	27 Emma Floyd,	Donaldson,	Freedom	232
May	2 City of Pekin,	Hancock,	Elizabeth	277
	2 Sea Gull,	H. Green,	Brownsville	249
	12 Thistle, C. L. Brenan,		Bellvernon	211
	18 Camelia, W. Dean,		Brownsville	205
	28 Silver Lake, No. 4,		Willoughby, California	26
	30 Echo No. 2, T. M. Rees,		California	142
June	1 Slide, No. 2,	Anderson,	Murraysville	243
	6 Pilot,	Marsta,	Freedom	186
	11 Mercury, J. L.	Rhodes,	Brownsville	183
	27 Colossus, M. A.	Cox,	Brownsville	183
July	1 Calypso, A. S.	Bryan,	Wellsville	275
	1 Genesee, A. Ja	ckson,	Shousetown	141
	7 Welcome, G. M.	Haslett,	Shousetown	402
	13 Norman,	Batchelor,	McKeesport	239
	17 Bertha, J. S.	Vanhook,	Bellvernon	218
	25 Laura, R. H.	Bell,	Warren	249
Aug.	1 Jas. Rees, J. C.	Peebles,	Elizabeth	170
	1 Gen. Grant,	Woodburn,	Monongahela	172
	3 Vigilant,	W. Barnes,	Allegheny city	50
	5 Skipper, A.	Brown,	Shousetown	141
	7 Nicklinglade,	Williamson,	M'Keesp't	228
	11 Nyanza, D.	Moore,	Bellvernon	204
	15 Miss Robinson,		Wheeling	322
	19 America, A.	Dean,	Brownsville	184
	19 Prairie State,	Elbigie,	Wellsville	189
	19 Key West, W. S.	Evans,	Allegheny	92
	22 Savannah, M.	Mason,	Brownsville	249
	26 Sylph, D.	Edgar,	Allegheny City	48
	26 Nellie Hartupee,	Snedden,	Allegheny	81
	29 Arcola, A. C.	Mecartlin,	Bellvernon	203
	29 Wm. P.	Hazlett,	Allegheny	57
	26 Gen. Banks, S.	Stemple,	Allegheny	6
	30 Hawk Eye, Jr.,	Harper,	Birmingham	11
Oct.	21 Olive,	Gray,	California	224
	23 Carrie, H. R.	Hazlett,	California	186
	23 Tiger, J. B.	Williams,	Bellvernon	88
	23 J. T. Stockdale,	Laughin,	Brownsville	188
	24 Lord Lyon,	Reno,	Freedom	174
	26 J. Brickell, J. B.	Brickell,	Freedom	181
Nov.	4 Charmer, G. D.	Moore,	Elizabeth	250
	5 Oil Exchange,	Wadsworth,	Allegheny City	40
	6 Gen. Irwin,	Thos. Reed,	Vanput	57
	7 Ida Reese,	Reese,	Elizabeth	221
	7 Argosa, No. 2,	Reed,	Monongahela	228
	7 Sea Gull, No. 2,	Sinsman,	Brownsville	287
	15 Natrona, G.	Calhoun,	Wellsville	111
	16 Petrel, No. 2,	J. Nisar,	California	138
	16 Sligo,	Beaver,	Wellsville	284
	18 Bengal Tiger,	Blackman,	Brownsville	249
	18 Tom Reese,	Mellville,	"	166
	18 Leonidas,	J. Rhodes,	"	304
	20 Julia, W.	Coulson,	Manchester	158
	20 Paragon, A.	Donnelly,	Elizabeth	495
	23 Lion, A. P.	McGrew,	Brownsville	208
	23 Shawnee,	Dye,	California	143
	27 Rover, K. C.	Gray,	Wheeling	146
	28 Ajax,	Hill,	California	249
	28 Twilight,	Summit co.,	c. boat,	44
	30 A. R. Ducrey,	Erie co.,	c. boat,	42
	30 Annie,	California	b. boat,	153
May	5 Annie,	California	b. boat,	153
	12 General Grant,	Clarion co.,	c. boat,	38
	12 Telegraph,	Lawrence co	c. boat,	29
	18 S. Elder,	Armst'g co.,	f. boat,	18
	18 Cutler,	Crawford co.,	c. boat,	41
	26 Cambria,	Wheel'g Va.,	b. boat,	156
	28 Tom Wood,	Summit co.,	c. boat,	23
	30 Ida Ray,	Armst'g co.,	f. boat,	38
June	6 Liberty Light,	Armst'g co.,	f. boat,	38
	8 Yankee Notion,	Chaut. co.,	N Y f. boat,	12
	16 Autocrat,	Pittsburgh	b. boat,	122
	16 Catfish,	Arm't'g co.,	f. boat,	41
	17 Admiral,	Armst'g co.,	f. boat,	30
	18 Rush,	Venango co.,	f. boat,	15

No of boats 40 ..... Tonnage 2125

RECAPITULATION FOR 1863.

The following is the enrollment of steamers, keel, flats, barges and canal boats, from the 1st of January to December 31, inclusive, together with their tonnage.

	Tonnage.
82 Steamers	15,600
183 Flats, barges, keel and canal boats	3,161
Total for 1863	18,761

RECAPITULATION FOR 1864.

24 Freight and passenger steamers	7,037
12 Towboats	
40 Barges, flat and canal boats	2,125
Total	9,162